CLARKSON AGAIN.

A LAME REPLY TO THE CONSTITU-TION'S EDITORIAL. ANOTHER MISSTATEMENT OF FACTS

e Assistant Postmaster General Says General Lewis Did Exactly Right in Ap-

inting Penny-Other Gossip. WASHINGTON, August 14.—An editorial which will appear in THE ATLANLA CONSTI-TUTION tomorrow morning, and telegraphed to the Associated Press, was shown to General Clarkson tonight, and he was asked what he had to say in regard to it. He said:

"I have no wish to follow the matter up.
I stated official facts, the literal truth. The CONSTITUTION seems to have been the origiand inspiring medium for the whole sensation, gotten up purely for partisan effect, as an appeal against the appointment of colored people to office. The facts are as I stated them. Penny was drawn from the list of eligibles. He was put in the registry division where the white girl's father, as superintendent, had the asent of all clerks. The superintendent first asked whether he could be kept for four years. The postmaster told him that he could not tell him that. He then resigned. It seems he was willing to work four years with

WHO ARE THE NEW BONDSMEN? "There has been no trouble as to Postmaster Lewis' bond. While one gentleman may have asked to withdraw from it, several other good men in Atlanta, native southerners, men of courage, not afraid to stand by a man in the right position, volunteered to go upon the bond, and made it much better than before. It is no wonder that since the story has gone to the country there is an attempt on the part of Atlanta to explain it. The truth is Postmaster Lewis did nothing more than was right and no amount of misrepresentation on account of Lewis did nothing more than was right and no amount of misrepresentation on account of race prejudice can distort the actual facts into anything else than the truth. The postmaster, instead of trying to put a colored clerk at the same desk with the white girl, as the Atlanta papers first printed it and sent it north, took him to the superintendent of the registry division, who had the assignment of clerks, and moreover, was the white girl's father, and the colored man was put in another room. There was no more justification in the father and daughter resigning than their would have been if they had resigned when the democratic postmaster had five negro cierks in the same office.

same office.

"The Constitution admits that there were only two men on the eligible list. The vacancy to fill was in the registry division for which the negro was qualified. The other was the registry division for which the negro was qualified. which the negro was qualified. The other man was chosen the next day for another va-cancy in the office, and which vacancy he was more competent to fill.

THE SAME OLD CRY.
"The spirit of THE CONSTITUTION and those The spirit of the constitution and those it represents, simply represents those who are unwilling to accept the negro as a citizen, and who are unwilling to let the colored people show their capacity to hold clerkships or other government positions."

THE PRESIDENT AND PARTY.

Fast Time Made by the Train-Warm Re-

ceptions.

BATH, Me., August 14.—About 200 people were in the station at Bangor, when the presi dential train arrived. The president received a warm greeting, and stood shaking hands on a warm greeting, and stood shaking hands on the platform until the train proceeded. Secretary Tracy, Senator Hale, Congressman Lodge, Private Secretary Halford, Harold M. Sewall and J. G. Blaine, Jr., were his traveling companions at this time. The train went at express speed through Waterville, and on to Augusta in a drizzing rain. Fifty-five miles in sixty-two minutes, was the record made from Eangor to Waterville, and the run was as fast south of the last named city. The top at Augusta was only long enough to permit J. H. Manley to step on beard.

Bath was reached at 1 p. m., and there President Harrison was enthusiastically received by a large crowd. The people crowded the depot and lined the streets as the president appeared on the customhouse steps, and, with his party, was welcomed by children from the soldiers' home.

MANCHESTER, N. H., August 14.—After lunch a reception was held at Bath federal building. After presentations had been made within doors, the president was escorted to the bront of the building and was introduced by the mayor to the assembled crowd. The president responded by saying:

My friends, my visit to the state of Maine is altothe platform until the train proceeded. Sec

dent responded by saying:
My friends, my visit to the state of Maine is altogether disconnected from public affairs. I am not here today to speak to you on any public topic, but only to thank you sincerely for the cordal manner here today to speak to you on any public topic, but only to thank you sincerely for the cordial manner in which you have received me. I cannot, however, leave the presence of these citizens of Bath without assuring them that I have very deep interest in that great industry which built your turiving city and which has done so much to promote the prosperity of our whole people—the industry of shipbuilding. [Great applause.] In every way that I properly can, whether as a citizen or as a public officer, I shall endeavor to promote the rebuilding of our American merchant marine and the restoration of that great carrying trade which we once possessed in every sea [Cheers.] The arrangements which have been and made the interest which I feel in a close inspection of your shipyards forbids that I should speak to you longer and beg that you will allow me to thank you again for your cordial interest and to bid you goodbye.

The president and party then re-entered carriages and were driven to the works of the Bath Iron company. They were received with great enthusiasm.

VIRGINIA DEMOCRATS.

The State Convention at Richmond-Busi

ness Transacted.

Richmond, Va., August 14.—The democratic state convention met in Armory hall today at 12:15 o'clock, to nominate candidates for a state ticket, consisting of governor, lieutenant governor, and attorney general. United States Senator, John W. Barbour, chairman of the state committee, advanced to the front of the platform and made a twenty min stee' sneech at the conclusion of which he intered the state of the conclusion of which he intered the state of the conclusion of which he intered the state of the conclusion of which he intered the state of the conclusion of which he intered the state of the state o front of the platform and made a twenty minutes' speech, at the conclusion of which he introduced Hon. James W. Marshall, of Craig, as temporary chairman. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Hoge Chairman Marshall made a ten minutes' speech, during which he mentioned the name of Grover Cleveland, which was rapturously applanded. His allusions to Governor Lee, Lieutenant-Governor Massie and Attorney-General Ayres were received with manifestations of delight.

The convention resumed its session at 4 p.

and Attorney-Goneral Ayres were received with manifestations of delight.

The convention resumed its session at 4 p. m., when the committee on credentials reported. A resolution was adopted referring all resolutions to the committee on resolutions without debate. The committee on permanent organization reported the name of R. H. Cardwell, of Hanover, speaker of the house of delegates, as permanent chairman, and W. W. Scott, of Grange, as permanent secretary. A resolution regretting the absence of J. Bell Vigder, clerk of the house of delegates, on account of sickness, was adopted.

General Thomas L. Rosser made a brief speech during the absence of the committee sent to inform the chairman of his nomination.

Mr. Cardwell appeared, thanked the convention for the honer, and took his seat. The convention proceeded to nominate candidates for governor. Messrs. McKinney, Venable, O'Ferrall, Beirne, Tyler and Harris were placed in nomination in order named, when recess was taken until 8:15 o'clock.

Illicit Liquor Received CHARLOTTE. N. C., August 14.—[Special.]—
Revenue officers brought here today thirty—six
barrels, containing two thousand and three
hundred gallons of corn whisky, which had
been seized on the premises of Jacob Jenkins,
in Gaston-county. This is the biggest haul
made by officers in many months. THE SUN OBSCURED

By Smoke From Forest Fires Out in Or

egon.
PORTLAND, Ore., August 14.—The atmosphere for miles around is thick with smoke and cinders and burning brands are falling in showers. All the northwestern country seems to be burning up in forest fires. The smoke has been so dense in Portland for the last two or three weeks that for a time it was impossi ble to see far up the street, and the sun and moon looked like great balls of fire. In the harbor the smoke has had the effect of a fog, and steamers have been required to blow their whistles every few minutes to avoid collisions. It is estimated that the total damage by the forest fires in the northwest this year will amount to \$500,000. Several farmhouses have

been burned, with stables and produce and stores. Several thousand cords of wood have been consumed. Yesterday the flames swooped down upor the settlement of Cedar Mills and left the country barren. People, in some instances, had scarcely time to escape, and had to hurry through the woods, the fire being so thick along the regular roads. An extensive fire is raging in southern Oregon, south of Rosebud, and a number of houses have been burned. Some of the forest fires are the work of tramps. If they are not treated well at any place, they start fires out of revenge. A number were run out of McLoan settlement in outhern Oregon, the other day, and taking to the woods, started a fire. It was discovered in time and extinguished, and a posse of men started after the tramps and captured three. Ropes were put about their necks and they were strung up for some time, and then let

down and thrashed soundly. THE ELIXIR OF LIFE.

Experiments in Philadelphia, St. Louis and

Experiments in Philadelphia, St. Louis and Elsewhere.

Priladelphia, August 14.—The resident physician's room of the Medico Chirurgical hospital was crowded today with patients, who either had tried, or who were prepared to try, Brown-Sequard method of treatment. Those who tried it were not in any sense carried away with it. To a man, all the patients who have been treated declined anything further in the same line. Among these were Andrew Drummond, aged 56, who were each given an injection in the arm on Monday. For today's clinic Professor Boenning, operating physician, had prepared a sterilized solution of the Brown-Sequard elixir. Professor Boening said today that the object of the experiments that were being made at the college was simply to establish whether the Brown-Sequard elixir had therapeutic properties that could be recognized by their effects. He repeated, with emphasis, that the faculty of the college were not committed to any belief concerning it, and would not apply it otherwise than as an experiment upon patients who are free to take it at their personal risk. ment upon patients who are free to take it at their personal risk.

BACTERIA FOUND.

St. Louis, August 14.—Dr. A. B. Shaw, of this city, who has been making microscopic examinations of the Brown-Sequard elixir discovered, while experimenting Saturday last, that the fluid was alive with countless bacteria, although but three hours had elapsed since the elixir was prepared. Bactillus tuber culosis—bacillus that is supposed to cause tuberculosis—were found in great quantity, thousands being in a single drop of the mixture. Dr. Shaw could arrive at but one conclusion, namely, that the glands were from sheep infected with the bacilli of tubercle, as the mortar and pestle and distilled water had been thoroughly sterilized before the mixture was made. Dr. Shaw estimates that in a drachm of injection millions of these bacilli would have been put into the system, each one BACTERIA FOUND. drachm of injection millions of these bacilli would have been put into the system, each one capable of multiplying itself indefinitely. The danger underlying such treatment can be readily seen and the chances would be ten to one that tuberculosis in some form would manifest itself in the person inoculated. Dr. Shaw has since made other experiments and in two of them bacillus tuberculosis was discovered. The rod-shaped bacilii were also found in several samples of the mixture made. Dr. Shaw said: "I would lay down the following rules for the use of the elixir in view of my discoveries. 1. The laity should not use the injection upon themselves. 2. Physicians should not use it until it has been submitted to microscopic examination to ascertain whether it is infested with bacteria or not, and care should be taken that the glands are taken from a perfectly healthy animal. 3. All instruments and vessels should be thoroughly sterilized and even distilled water should not be used until examined. water should not be used until examined.

water should not be used until examined.

TESTS IN BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., August 14.—On Monday night, Dr. L. Lichstein, recently of New York, experimented on himself and a patient named L. D. May, with the Brown-Sequard elixir. Both are now writhing in mortal agony, the pain having begun several hours afterward and increased ever since. Nervousness, a chilly feeling and symptoms of blood poisoning make their condition dangerous. The lamb had been dead one hour and forty minutes before the injection was made. Another experiment by Dr. Davis, made the same night, have seemingly worked the marvelous cure of Alexander Hunter, who had been ill for twelve months with chronic dysentery.

AIDING THE FARMERS.

The Augusta Exchange Will Allow the Difference in Cotton and Jute Bagging. August A. August 14.-At a meeting of he Augusta exchange today to take action on

the subject of cotton bagging, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The farmers of the south have determined to substitute, as far as possible, cotton bagging for jute and

mined to substitute, as far as possible, cotton bag-ging for jute, and
Whereas, The Southern Manufacturers' associa-tion at its-last meeting in Augusta gave substantial aid to the movement by agreeing to allow producers the difference in weight between jute and cotton bagging, the eby enabling the planter to recover part or whole of the increased price paid for cotton hagging; therefore.

part or whole of the increased price paid for cotton bagging; therefore, Be it resolved. That the Augusta exchange pledge the support of its members to the organized movement insiltuted by the farmers of the south to protect themselves against the bagging trust or any similar combination, and will use in any fair and proper means the influence of the exchange to further the objects and put into practical shape the means by which planters can get the full benefit of the movement to substitute bagging made from cotton or other home p-oduct for jute bagging, and we invite the co-operation of all southern exchanges in giving effect to the laudable efforts of southern producers.

Stabbing Affray in Augusts

Augusta, Ga., August 14.—[Special.]—Two negroes, Ed Wimberly and Fred Wimberly, brothers, got in a quarrel tonight about the ownership of a shirt, and Ed stabbed Fred five times with his pocket-knife. The wounds are serious but not fatal.

Ed Cotton, Bob Field and other train hands on the construction train in the Augusta and Knoxville railroad yard, got in a row about midnight, tonight. Bob Field was beaten by Cotton and Cotton ran. Others pursued and Cotton ran into the canal and was drowned.

Stabbed to Death.

Columbia, S. C., August I4.—[Special.]—
A horrible fratricide is reported from Chesterfield county. Robert Moore and Alfred Moore quarreled about a woman and soon came to blows. Then knives were drawn and used freely. FinallylRobert stabbed Alfred to the heart, killing him instantly. Several persons were present during the affray, but none of them attempted to put a stop to it. Robert fled immediately, and he has not yet been apprehended.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 14.—[Special.]—
Thirty-eight vessels are now on the high seas bound for Brunswick. A great number of these are foreign barks, and will take cargoes of naval stores for all parts of the world.
About sixty square-rigged vessels are chartered to load hear. About sixty square-rigged vessels are chartered to load here. The cotton season will open with three British steamships.

WHO ACCOMPANIED JUDGE FIELD.

Judge Terry and His Wife Enter a Restau rant Where Judge Field is Sitting— Terry Slapped Field.

LATHROP, Cal., August 13.-Upon the arrival of the southern overland train here at 7:30 o'clock this morning, United States Judge Stephen J. Field and Deputy United States Marshal David Nagle, walked into the depot dining room for breakfast and sat down side by side. Soon after, Judge David S. Terry and wife, formerly Sarah Althea Hill, came in. They were proceeding to another table, when Mrs. Terry, evidently recognizing Justice Field, did not sit down, but retired to the train for some unknown purpose. Before she reached it, however, and as soon as she had left the dining room, Judge Terry approached Justice Field, and, stooping over

SLAPPED HIS FACE At this juncture Deputy Marshal Naglé arose from his seat and shot Judge Terry through the heart. As he was falling the deputy marshal fired again but missed him, the bullet going through the floor. Both shots

were fired in very quick succession shot. He had hardly fallen, when Mrs. Terry shot. He had hardly fallen, when Mrs. Terry rushed to the side of his body and threw her self upon it. Then ensued a scene of the wildest excitement. People rushed from the dining room and others rushed in. During this time Justice Field and Deputp Marshal Nagle retreated to the sleeping car where they were securely locked within.

MRS. TERRY'S ACTIONS. At times, Mrs. Terry would call upon citizens to arrest them. Before the train pulled out Constable Walker entered the sleeper and was carried away on board the train. He in-formed the crowd that he knew his duty and

was carried away on board the train. He informed the crowd that he knew his duty and would perform it. During the time the train was standing at the depot, Mrs. Terry was running wildly alternately from the body of her husband to the sleeper, demanding admittance that she might slap Justice Field's face, and at the same time begging that they be detained and have their examination here. Previous to the entrance of Constable Walker into the sleeper. Sheriff Purvis and deputy, of Stanislaus county, had already been taken in charge of Deputy United States Marshal, Nagle, backed up against the wall of the dining room, and warned everyone not to arrest him, saying he was a United States Marshal, Nagle, backed up against the wall of the dining room, and warned everyone not to arrest him, saying he was a United States officer in the discharge of his duty. There was no semblance of an attempt to molest him at any time. Constable Walker took [Peputy Nagle from the train at Tracy, and proceeded with him to Stockton, where he is now in jail. District Attorney White ordered the arrest of Justice Field upon his arrival in San Francisco, and telegraphed the order to the sheriff of San Francisco.

MRS. TERRY'S PISTOL. A passenger who was on the train at Lathrop, says that when he heard the shooting he rushed out of the car, and saw Mrs. Terry with a satchel in her hand She was trying to open it, and he took it from her. She tried to gain possession of it again, but failed. When the satchel was opened afterwards a pistol was

the satchel was opened afterwards a pistol was found in it.

David Nagle, deputy United States marshal, who killed Terry, in 1881, received appointment as chief of police of Tomb stone. While occupying that position he had frequent encounters with the criminal element, and soon earned for himself the reputation of being a man of undisputable courage and bravery. He shot and killed a Mexican desperado in Tombstone after a fierce encounter. Nagle was appointed deputy marshalhere a year ago, and when Terry made the assault on Marshal. Franks last September Nagle disarmed him. Reports circulated that Asgle disarmed him. Reports circulated that Terry intended doing Justice Fields some injury when they met caused Nagle to be de-tailed to act as body guard to him when he came to the coast a few months ago.

EXCITEMENT IN SAN FRANCISCO. nouncement that Judge David S. Terry had been shot and killed in the railway depot at Lathrop, Cal., this morning, as the result of an attempt to provoke a personal altercation with Justice Stephen J Field, of the United States Justice Stephen J Field, of the United States supreme court, caused extraordinary excitement in this city. The scene of the tragedy is eighty-three miles from this city by rail, and is the breakfasting station for the Southern Overland. The possibility of an encounter between Judge Terry and Justice Field has been recognized ever since the imprisonment of Terry for contempt of court ten months ago, owing to the known temper of the man who killed United States Senator Broderick in the early days of California.

early days of California.

David S. Terry was at one time chief justice of the supreme court of California and has of the supreme court of California and has always been a prominent figure in the political history of the state. The killing of Broderick caused at the time deep personal resentment against Terry by a portion of the people of the state, which threatened to terminate his career in California, but he always had a number of adherents and remained in the state, though he has only once or twice been before the people for position. CAUSE OF THE TRAGEDY.

He was married to Sarah Althea Hill, who claimed to be the wife of ex-Senator Sharon, while prosecuting her claim against the Sharor estate. This brought him into resentful attitude toward Justice Field, who last year ren dered a decision in the United States circuit court, in this city, denying her claim to be the wife of Sharon. Mrs. Terry created a scene in court during the reading of the decision, charging Justice Field with being corrupt, and court during the reading of the decision, charping Justice Field with being corrupt, and as she refused to remain quiet Justice Field directed that she be removed from court. When the deputy attempted to carry out the order of the court she became involved in a personal quarrel with that official and Judge Terry interfered, drawing a dagger from his vest. He was disarmed and both Terry and his wife were adjudged in contempt and committed to jail. In the mean time Justice Field went to Washington to resume his duties on the bench, returning to this city six weeks ago. Newspaper articles were printed intimating that it would be dangerous for Justice Field and Judge Terry to meet personally, as it was thought that the latter might insult the former, while the fact was also recognized that Justice Field would be quick to resent an attack from Terry, knowing it could only result fatally to one or the other, in view of the latter's record. If Judge Terry had intended to provoke Justice Field and draw a weapon bofore the latter could turn, is of course not known, as Deputy Nagle, who sat opposite, prevented this by firing, resulting in the instant death of Terry.

Chief of Police Crowley received a dispatch from Sheriff Cunningaam, of Stockton, to arrest Judge Field and Deputy Marshal Nagle on the arrival of the train at Oakland. Captain Lees at once left for Oakland.

A SKETCH OF JUDGE TERRY.

David S. Terry was born in Todd county.

A SKETCH OF JUDGE TERRY David S. Terry was born in Todd county. Kentucky, in 1823. He served in the Texas army under Sam Houston. He came to Cal ifornia in 1849 and settled in Cala-verage In 1855 he was elected justice of the supreme court of California on the native American ticket, and upon the death of Chief Justice Murray, in 1857, Justice
Terry became chief justice. He opposed the vigilance committee of 1856 and stabbed one of the members of the committee who had attempted to arrest Malony, a friend of Terry. Terry was held by the vigilantes, but was afterwards released. He killed Senator Broderick in 1859 as the result of political

JUDGE TERRY KILLED.

HE IS SHOT DOWN BY A DEPUTY
MARSHAL,

WHO ACCOMPANIED HIDGE FIELD.

WHO ACCOMPANIED HIDGE FIELD.

differences, Terry belonging to what was known as "Chivalry," a wing of the democratic party. In 1880 Terry was defeated as a Hancock elector, although his associates were elected. September 8th, 1888, he was sent to jail for six months for contempt of court by Justice Field.

Justice Field.

Justice Field's Statement.

The Southern overland train airrived at the Sixteenth street station, in Oakland, after 11 o'clock this morning. A great crowd had collected, telegraphic intelligence of the Lathrop tragedy having preceded the arrival of the train, and the sleeping car, in which Justice Field wais sitting, was at once besieged by United States officials and newspaper men. Justice Field maintained his quiet demeanor, and replied to a press representative, when asked to narrate the particulars of the shootling, as follows:

asked to parrate the particulars of the shooting, as follows:

"Ican tell you the story in a few words. For the last few months all manner of reports, both public and personal, have reached me that Judge Terry had threatened to subject me to some form of indignity if he should happen to meet me. This fact caused the United States marshal to provide such protection as he could during my stay in this state. When I started for Los Angeles to hold court Deputy Nagle accompanied me. He seemed to be a quiet, gentlemanly official, though I only met him twice while away from Los Angeles. He asked me in that city when I intended to return, and accompanied me, taking a seat in the sleeping car opposite to me.

We heard this morning that Judge Terry and his wife were on the train, but paid no attention to the fact. When we arrived at Lathrop we entered the eating station to get breakfast. It took a seat at the coul of the table.

and his wife were on the train, but paid no attention to the fact. When we arrived at Lathrop we entered the eating station to get breakfast. I took a seat at the end of the table, while Nagle sat on one side of me. Terry and his wife came in the room soon after. As soon as she saw me she left the room, as I afterwards learned, going to the car for her satchel. Judge Terry rose, and I supposed he intended accompanying her. Instead of doing so, he walked back of me and struck me a heavy slap in the face. I was completely astonished and, seeing he was making ready to strike again, Nagle cried out: "Stop! stop! But Terry did not desist and as he was raising' his arm the second time, Nagle shot at him, the builtet entering his heart. He fell to the floor, Nagle shooting a second time, but the secondshot did not strike him. Nagle was arrested at Tracy, and taken to Stockton to await the result of the inquest. That is the complete story, as far as I am aware of the facts," said the justice in conclusion.

Protection was accorded to Justice Field, it is claimed, by authority of United States Attorney General Miller, who telegraphed from Washington to the marshal of the district to see that the person of the justice was protected at any hazard. The order extended also to Judge Sawyer, of the United States circuit court in this city, upon whom Mrs. Terry made a personal assault last year while on a railway train, accompanied by Judge Terry. The order was based upon this fact, and upon threats declared to have been made openly by Terry against Justice Field. Deputy Marshal Nagle was directed to accompany Justice Field under this order, and is said to have given Judge Terry full warning to stop when the laster began his attack upon Justice Field and

Judge Terry full warning to stop when the letter began his attack upon Justice Field and fired at Terry, as the latter was about to strike

Justice Field left the Overland train at Oakland Ferry and drove at once to the Palace hotel, where he was joined by his wife. He was not arrested and the notice to the chief of police claimed to have been sent by the district attorney of San Juan if forwarded

in that form, was not carried out. FOUND GUILTY OF ARSON.

Josey Plummer Sentenced to Ninety Years Imprisonment.

GRIFFIN, Ga., August 14.-[Special.]-Survey with a recommendation to mercy. This verdict which greeted Josey Plummer on trial for arson in Spalding superior court. The verdict was a surprise to most people-the prisoner and his attorneys in particular, as it was generally conceded on yesterday afternoon that a mistrial would occur, or a verdict of not guilty, if any verdict was reached. The evidence was purely circumstantial, but linked together in a way which made a pretty strong chain. Capt Hartnett, who discovered the fire, testi-ged to meeting Plummer coming from around the corner. Other witnesses testified to seeing him near the stairway wherein the fire was kindled. General L. J. Gartrell, of Atlanta assisted in the defense, and is said to have made a fine argument in behalf of the

prisoner.

A motion has been filed for a new trial, but a lawyer who heard the evidence and Judge a lawyer who heard the evidence and Boynton's charge to the jury assured your correspondent tonight that any hope for a new trial was slim. Judge Boynton sentenced him to ninety years in the penitentiary, which contract Plummer will undertake to fill, pro contract Plummer will undertake to fill, provided he is not granted a new trial, or the upreme court does not reverse the decision of

udge Boynton.
The case of Charles Thomas, charged with The case of Charles Thomas, charged with murdering Bill Mitchell, is in the hands of the jury. Solicitor-General Womack concluded his argument in the case at 7 o'clock tonight, after which his honor Judge Boynton delivered one of the most impartial charges your correspondent ever listened to. His direction to the jury to hold their verdict till morning makes it impossible for it to be given tonight.

FIRE IN NEWNAN.

The Residence of Mr. Kirby Destroyed-The Losses and Insurance

NEWNAN, Ga., August 14 .- [Special.]-To

Newan, Ga., August 14.—[Special.]—To day about noon our city was thrown into a high fever of excitement by the cry of fire which came from down on Greenville street. Men, women and children were seen running down the street, while not a few jumped into wagons, drays and buggies. It was intensified when it became known that the beautiful residence of Mr. J. T. Kirby, Jr., cashier of the Newnan National bank, was on fire and Mr. Kinley was up town. The streets were thronged with anxious spectators, while a few friends attempted to tear down some of the outhouses. Fortunately not a breeze was stirring and a slight rain began falling which assured the adjacent property owners that they need have no fears for their homes. Most all the furniture was saved with but slight damage, The house was insured in the Southern Mu thal of Athens, for \$1,050 and the furniture for \$750. Mr. Kirby will rebuild at an early date, and erect the handsomest residence on Greenville street. He is one of the most popular and successful young men in Newnan, and never allows mistortune to ruffie his feelnlar and successful young men in Newnan, and never allows misfortune to ruffle his feel-

Fire in Jacksonville.

Fire in Jacksonville,

Jacksonville, Fla., August 14.—Fire at 3 o'clock this morning destroyed nearly a whole block of buildings in the western part of the city, known as "Lavilla." The fire caught in the beer depot of the Christian Moerlein Brewing company, of Cincinnati, Louis Lohman, agent. This building, Tom Baxter's saloon, Darling & Company's general store, Albert Shaw's store and a house, and five small negro tenement houses were destroyed. negro tenement houses were destroyed. Fire at Florence, Ala

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., August 14 .- A fire at Florence, Ala., early this morning, burned the two-story brick store of Mrs. Schall. It originated in R. C. Pickett's store, and caused a loss of \$10,000. The stock of the stores was inspend for \$1,000. insured for \$1,000

Lightning but No Rain.

Lightning but No Rain.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Angust 14.—Yesterday afternoon the people of Albuquerque were frightened by the raging of a terrible thunder and wind storm preceded by sharp flashes of lightning. Huge whirlwinds of sand came down from the mountains, blinding pedestrians. The clouds were heavy and dark but no rain came. Lightning struck the telegraph wires near the freight depot, stunning a number of clerks and knocking a pen from the hand of the manager of the Gallupulco company in his office near by. A driver and team were killed in Mesa by the same flash of lightning.

KILRAIN ARRESTED, AND IS ON HIS WAY TO MISSIS

SIPPI. WHAT THE DEFEATED SLUGGER SAYS

He is Willing to Come South, But Preferred to See the Result of Sullivan's Trial

BALTIMORE, August 14.—The ex-champion Jake Kilrain, is now in the clutches of the law. He was captured about 7 o'clock this morning, as he stepped from the Norfolk boat on his arrival at her wharf. When Kilrain walked off the gangplank, accompanied by his wife, Sergeant Frank Toner greeted him with

"How d'ye do, Jake. The marshal wants

"All right: I am ready to go with you." The sergeant was armed with proper authority, viz: a warrant issued by Governor Jackson for Kilrain's arrest by virtue of a requisition made on him by Governor Lowry, of Mississippi. When apprehended by the sergeant, Kilrain waited only long enough to get his baggage together, and sent them with his wife to his residence in this city. He then entered a carriage and was driven to the central police station. He was not put under lock and key, as is customary with those apprehended for any misdemeanor, but was allowed to rest himself in Captain Farnan's private Kilrain was not at all upset by his ar-

TOOK MATTERS COOLY,

as he enjoyed a nice breakfast from a near-by restaurant. Kilrain is looking well. He is somewhat tanned, owing to exposure on the peach at Old Point. His eyes are bright, and his general appearance is that of a man in perfect health. His moustache, which was shaved off prior to his fight with Sullivan, is growing now, and altogether he resembles his appearance when he was trainer for the Ariel boat ance when he was trainer for the Ariel Doat club several seasons ago. Jake weighs about 200 pounds. Outwardly he bears no marks whatever of his recent encounter with Sullivan, and, if he was injured, the rest he has had and the surf bathing at Old Point have effected a cure. Jake regretted that he could not outline his future course owing to the uncertainty as to what would be done with him by Governor Lowery. He said: by Governor Lowery. He said: TIRED OF DODGING THE OFFICERS.

"I had intended all along to give myself up, and was only waiting to see what they would do with Sullivan. I thought it was better to do that than to keep dodging around the country trying to evade arrest. They would have hounded me anyhow until they captured me, and I did not care to leave the country, as all and I did not care to leave the country, as all my interests are here, and I think I can do well when once more I am free. Unfortunately, however, I came home a few days too soon. Had I waited a little longer I would have known what was done to Sullivan, and then would have known what to expect myself. Of course I expect to get the same that he does. If it is a fine and six months in jail, then I will get it, too."

"If that should be the result, Jake, what will you do after serving the sentence?" inquired a reporter.

quired a reporter.

"th, I don't know. I have not made any plans for the future. I have several offers from combinations to go on the road, and any one of them would pay me pretty well. I suppose I will have to give up all such ideas, now, until I find out what they are going to do with me down south."

HE TALKS ABOUT THE FIGHT. In relation to the fight, Kilrain said that Sullivan was in prime condition, and that he

considered Muldoon the best man in the world to handle the big fellow. In fact he could not have been gotten into such condition by any other man. When asked his own condition, Kilrain would say little, He said:
"I was not as strong as I expected to be, and Sullivan much stronger than we thought

him to be."
"A great many people think that Mitchell
did not handle you properly, Jake," said the

did not handle you properly, Jake," said the reporter.

"Oh, I guess he did as well as he knew how," was the reply.

About this time Kilrain's friends began to drop in. Among them was Joe Whyte, his lawyer. It was at first thought that an attempt would be made to get out a habeas corpus for his release from custody, but later-day elongents in the case show that this course developments in the case show that this course has been abandoned, Kilrain having decided

developments in the case show that this course has been abandoned, Kilrain having decided to go at once on the requisition to Mississippi. Marshal Frey telegraphed the news of Kilrain's capture to Governor Lowery early this morning, and it has been arranged to send Kilrain, accompanied by Captain Farnan and Sergeant Toner. They will probably leave tonight for Mississippi. Secrecy has been maintained by the police, as it is now known that on the 29th of July Governor Lowery made a requisition on Governor Jackson, who immediately issued a warrant for Kilrain's arrest. This was received by the marshal on July 31st, and he at once detailed officers to keep a sharp lookout for Kilrain, who was known to be in the vicinity of Norfolk, and every morning for the past two weeks the incoming boats have been watched.

NORRIS'S FAILURE.

NORRIS'S FAILURE. NORRIS'S FAILURE.

All this time Detective Norris was cavorting around the country, and the newspapers were full of reports about his doings. The Baltimore police, however, laid low and finally were successful. Marshal Frey is perfectly satisfied with the legality of Kilrain's arrest,

"I have had many illegal papers thrust at "I have had many illegal papers thrust at me, but would not touch any of them until I got a warrant direct from Governor Jackson. Then I got to work. You see if the papers were in the least faulty then Kilrnin's arrest would be illegal and he could move his release on habeas corpus, but as the matter now stands, in my judgment everything is perfectly straight and the only thing is to turn him over to Mississippi authorities. There is no case against him in this state and all we had to do was to arrest him on the requisition of another as to arrest him on the requisition of another

The latest developments are to the effect The latest developments are to the effect that Kilrain will do nothing here, but will go to Mississippi and make his fight before the courts of that state. He will certainly leave Baltimore in charge of Captain Farnan and Sergeant Toner tonight.

THE BRUISERS INDICTED.

PURVIS, Miss., August 14.—Indictments have been presented to court against Sullivan and Fitzpatrick. It is understood that Kilrain and seconds have also been indicted. The grand intry is still in session.

SULLIVAN'S TRIAL.

Charges of the Indictment-Piea of Sulli-

van's Council.

Purvis, Miss., August 14.—The indictment against Sullivan charges him with having, by previous arrangement, engaged in a prize fight with Jake Kilrain for a large sum of money. The indictment names six grand jurymen who were at the fight as witnesses. Indictments were also brought against Referee Fitzpatrick, Kilrain, Muldoon, Cleary and

Donovan.

It is said that the governor is now inclined to take a lenient view of the case and to consider Sullivan as less to blame than other members of the party.

At the afternoon session of the court, attorneys for the defense submitted a plea in abetment maintaining that the court has not jurisdiction, because the case was already before

ment maintaining that the court has not jurisdiction, because the case was already before a justice of the peace on the sheriff's affidavit, identical with the charges in the indictment; that the grand jury refused fo find an indictment until the judge's charge forced it to bring in a charge against him.

Deputy Sheriff Childs, who captured Sullivan, left for Baltimore tonight to bring Kilrain here.

MILITARY ELECTION.

The Governor's Horse Guard and the Atlanta Rifler to Elect Captains Tonight.

Two of Atlanta's military organizations will elect

Two of Atlanta's military organizations will elect commanders tonight.

They are the Governor's Horse Guard and the Atlanta Rifles. The Horse Guard will elect a successor to Captain John Milledge, and the Rifler will elect a successor to Gaptain A. C. Saead.

The Horse Guard have been without a captain for some time, Captain Milledge having resigned several weeks ago on account of failing eyosight and close confinement to business. He was in command of the cempany for a number of years, and it, was with the greatest reinctance that the Guard accepted his resignation as active commander. As a testimonial of the regard in which he is held by the Horse Guard, he was vested with the rank of retired captain, that rank being created expressly for him.

Lieutenant John A. Miller will be Captain Miller has not been

retired captain, that rank being created expressly for him.

Lieutenant John A. Miler will be Captain Millege's successor. Lieutenant Miller has not been actively connected with the company for some time past, but has always manifested a de-p interest in everything looking to the promotion of its wellfare. He has signified his willingness to accept the position, and his name was put into nomination at the last meeting of the company.

The polis will be open from 8 to 10 tonight at the Horse Grard's armory in the capitol. Lieutenant Miller's election will be only a matter of form, as it is understood among the members that no opposition, whatever, will be made. He is very popular among military men in general, and will, no doubt, be worthy successer to Captain Millege.

Lieutenant Miller is at present in Kentucky, but his acceptance has already been secured.

In Captain Sneed's resignation the Rifles lost one of the best facticians in the state. He organized the company, and under his command it quickly took its place in the front ranks of the best organizations in the south. Captain Snead withdrew from the company because of a business change which would not termit of his devoting his time to it, and serving the company as it should be.

It is generally understood by the members of the Rifles that Mr. M. B. Spencer, formerly first lieutenant of the company, will be chosen captain.

Mr. Spencer is an authority on military matters, and is thoroughly equipped for the position. He has devoted a great deal of time to the study of tactics, and the Rifles could hardly choose a better man for their commander. He was very popular while an active member, and his election tonight will be but a deserved compliment.

BENEATH THE SOD.

The Remains of the Late Dr. Pinckney Laid to Rest in Oakland. Dr. Charles Pinckney's funeral occurred

yesterday morning at ten o'clock.

The services were held from the Church of the Immacuiate Conception in the presence of a large congregation of the dead man's friends.

There was probably not a more widely known man in the city than Dr. Pinckney, and among people of all classes he was held in the highest esteem. A large number of people called at Dr. Pinckney's late residence on Walton street before the remains were taken to the church, to pay their last mark of respect and esteem. Among those who called were some of the most

prominent and influential people of the city, people who have known and honored Dr. Pinckney for the last quarter of a century.

Notable among the callers were the number of confederate veterans. Besides a great many who are residents of the city, there were some who live outside, and who had not seen their beloved comerade in vers. obtained and who had not attend in a body, but the reale in years.

The veterans did not attend in a body, but the pallbearers were all members of the Fulton county

pallbearers were all members of the renton contents association.

They were Captain J. W.English, Dr. K. C. Divine, John T. Doonan, Dr. Amos Fox, Dr. J. F. Alexander, Dr. G. G. Roy, W. W. Boyd, T. F. Edwards. Bishop Becker preached the funeral sermon at the church and performed the last solemn rites of the Roman Catholic church.

At the close of the ceremony, which was impressively beautiful, the remains were followed to the last resting pire 3 in Oakland cemetery by a large number of relatives and friends

RAILROAD ITEMS.

Colonel Peyton Randolph. From the Anniston Hot Blast.

Colonel Peyton Randolph, general manager, and Mr. James L. Taylor, general passenger agent of the Richmond and Danville railread company, passed through Anniston a few days since. returns ing from an inspection tour of that great system west of Birmingham. These gentlemen expressed themselves pleased with the prospects of increased themselves pleased with the prospects of increased business consequent upon the recent extensions of the line in Alabama and Mississippi. We note with personal gratification the emphatic success that has attended Mr. Taylor's administration of the affairs of the passenger department of that great corporation. Called to its head at a time of difficulty and embarrassment, he has succeeded in perfecting an organization and a system that have won the grateful commendation of the owners and managers of the property and the congratulations of competitors as well as friends. Few of the young railroad officials of the south have a higher promise of success than our friend Taylor, and we feel special interest in his future. The south has already furnished some of the atlest and broadest minded railroad men in the country, and her quota is not exhausted.

Reduced Rates East and North.

Reduced Rates East and North

CAPE MAY, N. J., August 14.—The general passenger agents of the leading railroads of the United States, in session here today, considered the question of reducing summer excursion rates from southern cities to-eastern and northern resorts, and the equalization of fares from New York to southern territory, as asked for by the southern passenger association. It was decided to reduce rates for societies and conventions.

THE SPORTING WORLD

Milledgeville vs. Madison MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., August 14 .- [Special.] Never in Milledgeville's history has enthus iasm been wrought to a higher pitch than is

caused by the baseball games with Madison. Business was entirely suspended this afternoon. The stores were closed and the entire town was at the park. A heavy rain prevented the game, and probably saved the visitors from defeat. The visitors refused to remain and play the rub game tomorrow, so the championship is not yet decided. Even bets offered on the locals of from \$5 to \$2 w but no takers. The visitors admit that they have "bit off considerably more than they can chew" and are probably satisfied with one of the two games played.

Association Games.

AT CINCINNATI.
Cincinnati 7; Athletic 3. Base hits—Cincinnati 12;
Athletic 4. Errors—Clucinnati 1; Athletic 3: Bateries—Petty and Keenan; Seward and Robinson.
AT LOUISVILLE.
Baltimore 8: Louisville 3. Base hits—Baltimore
11; Louisville 10. Errors—Baltimore 1; Louisville 4.
Batteries — Cunningham and Quinn; Ewing and
Cook.

AT KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City 2: Brooklyn 8. Base hits—Kansas
City 5: Brooklyn 6. Errors—Kansas City 8: Brooklyn 4. Batteries—Conway and Hoover; Caruthers

and Stover.

At St. Louis 9; Columbus 13. Base fifa—St. Louis 2; Columbus 10. Errors—St. Louis 3; Columbus 0. Bateries—Chamberiain, Stivetts and Milligan; Baldand O'Connor.

League Games.

At Indianapolis 11. Washington 9. Base hits—Indianapolis 8; Washington 10. Errors—Indianapolis 5; Washington 8. Batteries—Getzeln and Sommers: Thurston and Mack.

At PITTSBURG.

Thurston and Mack.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pitsburg 3; Boston 9. Base hits—Pittsburg 10; Boston 11. Errors—Pittsburg 4; Boston 3. Batteries—Sowders and Miller; Clarkson and Bennett.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland 2; New York 4. Base hits—Cleveland 2; New York 8. Errors—Cleveland 1; New York 1. Batteries—O'Brien and Zimmer; Welch and Ewing.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago 10; Philadelphia 7. Base hits—Chicago 12; Chicago 10; Philadelphia 7. Base hits—Chicago 12; Chicago 15; Chicago 15; Chicago 16; Philadelphia Batterles—Gumbert and Farrell; Gleason and lemeuts.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Forest fire are raging in Oregon and Wash-

Ingion.

Bill Westmoreland, a negro desperado, will be hanged at Jacksonville, Florida, this morning, for the murder of his wife last spring.

A terrific cloudburst occurred at Paterson, N. J., yesterday mouning. Cellars were fiopded and choked so that the water spurted out of manholes to the height of ten feet.

The nayor of Cincinnati has notified theatrical and baseball managers that Sunday performances and biseball games will not hereafter be neemitted.

DICAL.

WHEN they find how rapidly health is restored by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The reason is that this preparation contains only the purest and most powerful alteratives and tonics. To thousands yearly it proves a veritable elixit of lifa.

Mrs. Jos. Lake, Brockway Centre, Mich., writes: "Liver complaint and indigestion made my life a burden and came near ending my existence. For more than four years I suffered untold agony. I was reduced almost to a skeleton, and hardly had strength to drag myself about. All kinds of food distressed me, and only the most delicate could be digested at all. Within the time mentioned several physicians treated me without giving relief. Nothing that I took seemed to do any permanent good until I began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which has produced wonderful results. Soon after commencing to take the Sarsaparilla I could see an

Improvement

in my condition, my appetite began to return and with it came the ability to digest all the food taken, my strength improved each day, and after a few months of faithful attention to your directions, I found myself a well woman, able to attend to all household duties. The medicine has given me a new lease of life, and I cannot thank you too much."

"We, the undersigned, citizens of Brockway Centre, Mich., hereby certify that the above statement, made by

Brockway Centre, Mich., hereby certify that the above statement, made by Mrs. Lake, is true in every particular and entitled to full credence."—O. P. Chamberlain, G. W. Waring, C. A. Wells, Druggist.

"My brother, in England, was, for a long time, unable to attend to his occupation, by reason of sores on his foot. I sent him Ayer's Almanac and the testimonials it contained induced him to

timonials it contained induced him to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After using it a little while, he was cured, and is now a well man, working in a sugar mill at Brisbane, Queensland, Australia."—A. Attewell, Sharbot Lake, Ontario.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

Has been run out of the market quotations, but not out of the market. On July 19th we unloaded a car load of "Elegant," and before the sun went down it was all distributed-then not enough to meet half the demand. Prominence in the market report was a strong indorsement, but a more effective one is the consumers' verdict-"'Postel's Elegant' flour is the best we can find and we will have no other, if it can be had." This explains the small excess in price-it takes every cent of the price to produce the superior qualities of "Elegant," which lovers of good eating are rapidly finding out. Just as soon as the weather clears up so the new wheat crop can be moved the Postel Mill Company will start both their large mills, and be able to supply this market all their grades in sufficient quantity to meet the increasing demand. We can furnish these goods to mercants in small quantities from our store or in car load lots shipped direct from the mill.

BRUNNER & BROWDER,

Sole Agent Postel Mill Co., Atlanta, Ga



HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

Swift's Specific has cured my little niece of white swelling of the worst type. More than twenty pieces of bone came out of her leg. She was not able to walk for eight months, and was on crutches a year. The doctors advised ampa She is now as well and playful as any child.

Mrs. Annie Geesling, Columbus, Ga.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed

Liebig COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Cheapest Meat Flavouring Stock for Dishes and Sauces. As Beef Tea, "an onic and an agreeable stimulant." An-

Genuine only with fac-simile of Justus von Liebig's signature in BLUE across label as above. Sold by Storckeepers, Grocers and Druggists.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., L'td, Lond.

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HOFFEEIMERS The Greatest Tonic, HAS NO EQUAL.
A Purely Vegetable ASSAFRAS Compound and Non-Intoxicating.

HERE For Sale by all First-class Grocers, Drug-gists and Liquor Dealers.

These Sitters Provider No Liquar Brainfa License.

D. C. LOEB, Agent, ATLANTA, GA.

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VHITE-HOUSE ACENTS WANTED WHITE HOUSE STEWARD, GOOK-BOOK Issued out Complete. Most Practic GOOK-BOOK

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DON'T TAX THE WEAK MORE THAN YOU TAX THE STRONGER

SYSTEMS. The Argument Used Against the Bill to Tax Railroads in Counties-Colonel Mynatt Says it is Unconstitutional.

The bill to tax railroads in the counties was strongly opposed yesterday afternoon in the senate finance committee. Arguments against it were made by Colonel P. L. Mynatt, Hon. Henry R. Goetchius and

Hon. T. J. Chappell.

There were also Hon. A. O. Bacon, Mr. Hollis, of Americus, and Mr. Glenn, the author of

There was a large atttendance of the committee and Chairman Bartlett presided.

The bill was read and Senator Rice moved that those opposed to the bill be heard first.

Senator Fitzgerald thought it would be better

to divide time Major A. O. Bacon said most of what he had to say was in print and he was willing to be heard in the beginning, middle or end of

Mr. Rice suggested that the committee ought co have the conclusion.

Chairman Bartlett observed the committee

would be very sure to have the conclusion. COLONEL MYNATT'S ARGUMENT. Colonel Mynatt said he approached the dis-cussion with some hesitancy, as it had been said in the committee that the matter was so plain that it was not necessary to hear argument from the opposition.

This was aimed at Senator Rice and Mr. Glenn.

Representing the Atlanta and Florida road. he feit that he represented the cause of a ewo lamb. The road would not be able to pay the tax. At present it is not paying. "We have borrowed over \$500,000, and some of the mere than the control of the control o

tax. At present it is not paying. "We have borrowed over \$500,000, and some of the men interested have occasionally to advance money to carry on the business."

It was true, he said, as a general proposition, that all property ought to be taxed. He was afraid that some did not look deeper than that. Railroads were not yet fifty years old. In many instances they did not pay. The city of Atlanta had to put money in the Air-Line and, it was confiscated. So with the Georgia Tacffic and other lines. At the first they rarely bay. If you come down on us with this bill we go into the hands of a receiver. It will be bought by—not anybody in this state. It will be bought by—not anybody in this state. It will be somebody able to buy—northern capitalists who get all we have put into it for nothing. Is it proper policy to treat this enterprise thus? It was not started as a speculation, but to do good to this town and to the country through which it passes. We are entitled to some consideration on the part of the logislature. The last tax we paid we borrowed the money and got two or three months' indulgence from Mr. Wright. This tax would put us in the hands of a receiver.

"Is the policy of Georgia towards railroads"

"Is the policy of Georgia towards railroads

"Is the policy of Georgia towards railroads to cease? It strikes me that the policy of Georgia ought not to be to strike us down. One man has \$50,000 in this road. He stands trembling, awaiting your action. It will fall heavily on a great many people.

"The track of a railroad has no value as a section. Its value is as an entirety. The roadbed may lie from here to Fort Valley always and not make a dollar. I call your attention to this peculiarity of the property. When a man spends \$10,000 looking for copper on his farm and does not find it, ought you to tax that \$10,000? You say they have the iron, etc., in that railroad and it ought to be taxed like any other property. That is not the correct view. The road has no

etc., in that railroad and it ought to be taxed like any other property. That is not the correct view. The road has no value in parts. It is only valuable in its entirety. There is no such method of taxation except in Hilmois.

"The true method is to tax the income. That is equitable. The old charters provide for that kind of tax. Here is a road that has no income. When we have one tax us. When it is profitable to the whole country and to us tax us."

tax us."

Upon the legal right of the legislature to tax roads otherwise than on income, he said the constitution declared that the taxation shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects. Railroads should all be taxed alike.

He read from Judge McKay in the 44th Georgia report, page 394, to sustain this position.

ion. He thought the language of the constitution

He thought the language of the constitution did not need any construction. It said "uniform upon the same class of subjects."

He quoted from a decision of the Uniten States supreme court to the effect that the rule as to railroad companies shall be uniform as to all railroad companies.

The Central and other roads by their charters, are to be taxed only one half of one percent upon their incomes.

The case in the 40th Georgia would be relied on as an answer to this. Judges McKay

lied on as an answer to this. Judges McKay and Warner have decided that the property of these railroads, except that not used for railroad purposes cannot be taxed by anybody more than one-half of one percent on its net

He called attention to the fact that the head-note in this case was made by Justices Warner and McKay, a majority of the court, and not by the court reporter. The point being that the property of the Central railroad was not liable to be taxed by the county of Bibb, except lot No. 2, which was not used for railroad

purposes.

The railroad stock represents the entire property. If you have borrowed money, the stock and the money borrowed represent the entire property. The stock and the debt were not taxed, but the income was taxed one-half of one per cent. If there is more property than is necessary for railroad purposes, the counties may tax it.

inties may tax it.
What attitude does that put you in?" said he. "You must levy the same tax on the same class of subjects. If not, you violate the

He cited the case in which the Central rail

He cited the case in which the Central railroad objected to a tax, and the court held that
they had amended their charter by consolidation with the Macon and Western. The
supreme ccurt of the United States held that
the consolidation did not take away the Central railroad's right to be taxed only one-half
of one per cent upon their net income.

"My construction being correct we come up
to the proposition, can you tax the little At
lanta and Florida railroad advalorem? You
have a contract by which you cannot tax then
more than one-half of one per cent. Judge
McKay says that to conform to the constitution you must tax the railroads all alike. If
railroads are not one class of subjects, what
are they? You are all sworn to support the
constitution. Some of you are lawyers and
some are not. You who are not are bound to
form the best judgement you can. You are
not responsible for contracts with the railroads, but they were made by men who had
the same power you have. You can't violate
that contract. You have to stand to it. If
you don't change that constitution you have
to tax all the railroads alike."

Mr. GOELCHIUS' SPEECH.

Mr. Hanry B. Gostohius of Sayannah, ad-

MR. GOELCHIUS' SPEECH.
Mr. Henry R. Goetchius, of Savannah, addressed the committee.

"I appear." said he, "as an opponent of this bill, and as a representative of what might be termed the new railroads. The Georgia Midland, the Columbus Southern, the Alabama, Florida and Georgia, and a road from some point on the Georgia Midland to Carrollton."

He thought Mr. Mynatt had covered the-legal points very clearly on the question of uni

form taxation.

He called attention to the original charter of the Central Railroad and Banking company, of the Central Railroad imiting the tax on the of the Central Railroad and Banking company, in which occur words limiting the tax on the railroad to one-half of one per cent. on its net income. He traced the same provisions through the amendments to the act. Taking the argument of Judge Warner in connection, he did not see how any one could conceive how the Central road was subject to tax by counties or by municipal corporations.

Colouel Mynatt struck the nail on the head when he said the policy of this state is to tax the incomes. Some of the railroads did not pay.

pay.

"Columbus put \$810,000 in railroads from 1855 to 1888. Every one of them was gobbled up, and for years the city was under one railroad. An enterprising citizen went to New York, and the argument he used with capitalists was that there was a uniform tax of 1 per cent on net incomss."

The reports showed an increase in Columbus of \$1,750,000 of taxable property in one year and three millions had been added in three years. All this had been done by the Geor

gia Midland. The railroads are public instilutions. The railroad commission has them
under its thumb. Under our laws the railroads
have got to track a line. They belong to you
just as much as this capitol does.

"A negotiation is going on now for a nortthern firm to invest \$250,000 in Warm Springs,
and another concern has invested \$250,000 in
Meriwether. Are you going to put \$4,000 on
that poor little railroad which did all this?
What boots it to the counties when this magnificent improvement is being made? Ma'ina
is a flourishing town, with stores and stables;
Williamson is another town, Hall is another.
Look on the table and you will see how the
taxable values have grown. Nearly a million
dollars is being invested on the Columbus
Southern—all due to this little road. It is the
only system competing with the great railroads only system competing with the great railroad you can't touch.

only system competing with the great railroads you can't touch.

"This bill comes back to the senate every season and the senate kills it. That's right. The senate is the regulator. I know it is a popular measure. They say tax the railroads. They take up nearly all the time of our courts. Don't they distribute lots of money in your counties when they do it?"

He referred to Reuben Jones's statement in the agricultural convention that with railroad facilities the country down there would be one vast melon patch. "We are going to build down directly into that country."

He read an extract from Colonel McClure's description of the magnificent resources of Georgia, and said the railroads are developing them. The step the committee was about to

them. The step the committee was about to take would be a reversion of this policy. He appealed to them not to adopt any such narrow—mindel policy.

The exempted railroads he enumerated as

follows: The Central from Savannah to Macon, the Brunswick and Florida, the Augusta and Savannah, and the cld Milledge-

ville road.

In the railroads he represented it would take \$300,000 more to carry out the plans of construction if this bill were passed.

Mr. Rice asked how that was when he said

Mr. Rice asked how thet was when he said the tax was only \$4,000.

Mr. Goetchins said that the lines to be added would make 193 miles of road and the tax would be sixteen or seventeen thousand dollars. It would take \$300,000 of capital to pay this

HON. T. J. CHAPPEL next spoke against the bill. Columbus had suffered keenly from stagnation in railroad building, but today rejoiced in the new life of railroads. They were therefore in a position to feel the benefits of railroads. It was a matter of experience and as most of the towns of the state had been through this it was unnecessary to recite it.

or experience and as most of the towns of the state had been through this it was unnecessary to recite it.

This tax fell upon a class of railroads least able to bear it. It will be accepted as true that the state is restricted to a tax of one half of one per cent on incomes in taxing the Central railroad. The judiciary, legislative and executive departments have recognized this as true in the past and what they have recognized is very apt to be true. This exemption is in favor of the old roads who are best able to bear tax. In spite of the railroad commission the old roads are making money. They have been consolidated and made strong. The tax of this bill will fall on these new roads who for years will have to fight these strong combinations. The combinations cannot be reached by legislation although it seems to be in the teeth of the constitution. The way to meet it is by new roads that are to be built. They try to prevent a new road from being built and after it is built to starve it out. The new roads are struggling to overcome this opposition.

after it is built to starve it out. The new roads are grougling to overcome this opposition. Where does the state of Georgia stand? It is her interest to encourage the new roads. "I do not see why the legislature is called upon to pass an act that does not affect the old roads but will fall beavily upon the new. Aft we ask of you is simply hands off. Not that you give us additional bounty, but that you put no burden on the new roads which is not on the others." the others."
. He thought if it were in the legislature's

He thought if it were in the legislature's power, he could show that it would be to the state's interest to aid these new roads.

The tendency of things, he said, was to an independent line.

He produced a map showing the Central road in blue and the lichmond and Danville in red. Between two suns the blue lines had become as red as the Richmond and Danville itself. The few other lines were to be connected in an independent system. It was not the interest of the state to discourace the building of this independent line. The placing of the tax would be as sure to prevent the building of some roads and every cause is sure to have its effect. It is out of the question to argue that it will not have any effect.

The state or municipalities can offer no money inducement for building roads, or give them such choouragement as sister states do give them. If then we discourage them, how for will we fell building taxes? Tennes

them such encouragement as sister states do give them. If then we discourage them, how far will we fall behind other states? Tennessee encourages railroads. The city of Chattanooga gave aid to the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus, and Alabama gave the Alabama Midland 318,000 or \$20,000 a mile. South Carolina also gives aid. The railroad mileage is the measure of prosperity of any state, and it would be a mistake to enact legislation which will cause us to fall behind in this."

Mr. Chappel regretted the absence of Mr. G. Mr. Chappel regretted the absence of Mr. G. anby Jordan, who it was recognized

Gunby Jordan, who it was recognized had done as much as any one man in building railroads in Georgia. The counties get tax out of the increase in consequence of railroad building. The increase had been in Muscogee 3-8 per cent, in Spalding 12½ per cent, in Meriwether 12½ per cent, aggregating over 25 per cent, as the total amount that may be attributed to the Georgia Midland and Gulf railroad.

There had been 50 per cent more railroads built in Kansas in one year than there are now in Georgia. This was due to friendly legislation.

The committee then adjourned till 3 o'clock

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This 30th of July, 1889.

FRANCIS M. WHITE, JR.

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Executors.



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WANTED-A GOOD COOK, ONLY COMPE, au c13-22 sun tu thur

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A wishes a situation to be coming season. Address lock box 1.015, Eutono, Ala. ang 9-1w

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ANK HORSE, BLACK MANE bar top burgy. The man who of feet to inches high, heavy ark implected, wearing gray ONE BAY MARE detail, blaze in face, with cral reward will be paid. STRAYED OR

MY STEADILY INCREASING LAW BUSINESS

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THE FIRM OF KINNEBREW & VERNOY, which has done business under 14% Whitenall street, Atlanta, Ga., is this day dissolved by the purchase of W. A. Vernoy's interest by C. D. Kinnebrew, who assumes all debts of the firm, and is alone authorized to collect sums due the firm.

C. D. KINNEBREW.

W. A. VERNOY.

Mr. Kinnebrew is commended to the public, and is noted for running a first-class saloon. Hoping the guests will continue to visit the beer garden.

W. A. YERNO.

W. A. VERNO

Notice.

My Former Partner, Mr. W. A. VERNO

My who succeeds by purchase to the business of
Rinnebrew & Co., at No. If Peachtree street is commended to the public and a continuance of patron
age is solicited for him.

C. D. KINNEFREW.

THEY RECONSIDERED THE FARMERS REFUSE TO INDORSE THE OLIVE BILL.

The Agricultural Society Reconsiders Its Action of Tuesday-Governor Gordon's Speech at Cedartown.

CEDARTOWN, Ga., August 14.-[Special.]-The Georgia State Agricultural society covered itself with glory today by its refusal to

As soon as judgment was taken on the action of yesterday, and it was seen that the result of that judgment would be to array the agricultural class as the enemy of every interest in the state, and was equivalent to serving notice upou those engaged in railroad building, the members clubled together. As foreshadowed in my special last night, the cool members of the convention rebuked those who were willing to make a political engine of the agricultaral society. Tallied today and declared that a fraternal association should not be used by political tricksters to advance

rsonal political motives. When Captain J. G. McCall, of Brooks, gained the attention of the chair, he stated that he had a matter to present of interest to every farmer in the state. It was a resoluto reconsider the vote by which on yesterday the principle of the Olive bill had been ap-

The motion at once challenged the attention of the house.

Mr. Fulton, the author of the resolution in-

dorsing the Olive bill, moved to reconsider. An ornimental scene ensued. The convention broke up into little knots, consulting about the matter. The vote by sound was called, and then a division, which was declared forty-nine to lay on the table and siixtysix against such a summary proceeding.

The announcement was received with cheers,

and consideration of the main question was

The reconsideration was passed by a vote of

cighty-one to seventy.

Just as the vote was announced the head of Colonel L. F. Livingstone was noticed, as he ascended the stairway. He had lingered too long at the table, and thus did not have time to get off the speech which was expected. To your correspondent he said. your correspondent he said:
"I am sorry that the reconsideration took

place. Our people should express themselves one way or the other. I am in favor of legislation on the line of the Olive bill, and I find that the work of today is a step in the wrong

An interesting incident of the day was the visit of Governor John B. Gordon. His soldiery form was the signal for cheers, and his words were lessons of wisdom

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The governor arrived last night. Early this morning he was observed taking a brisk walk. As this is a dry town, the governor was asked aside several times by young men who seemed to think he was "one of them." He was called aside several times by friendly youths who thought they knew what he wanted, but of course the governor courteously declined them and said it was only the walk he was after. He was rapturously received by the convention, and replied in such a way as to show there was full sympathy between the audience and the speaker. The speech was heartily applauded, the cheering at times in-

terrupting the speaker.

Hon. L. F. Livingstone was re elected trustee of the state university. He then took the floor in opposition to the bill making the trustees elective from the congressional districts. If such a bill was passed ignoring the right of the farmers to representation, he was in favor of asking the legislature to withdraw from the state university the \$17,500 which it receives annually from the land scrip fund. He said the only benefit that the farmers had gotton was through the branch colleges at Dahlonega Cuthbert, Thomasviile and Milledgeville."

Colonel Fannin directed attention to the technological school recently established in Atlanta and asked the members passing through to call in and examine what had been done for the youths of the state in that institution. It possesses the advantage of turning a boy out ready to earn his living, while the university graduate has to still spend several years in trying to find out what he is able to dc. "The cry so often heard that the railroads are indifferent to the wants of the farmers was proven untrue today. In the first place the Central railroad tendered an excurthe state society in order that they might advertise the resources of the state. This offer was but a continuation of the policy of the times the eyes of the andience were filled with road during the last few years in presenting "Georgia on wheels to the people of the north; west, besides giving transportation to the far-mers of the state who desired to attend the semi-annual convention. COURTESY OF THE RAILROADS.

The Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus road tendered an excursion to the members which was accepted. The most munificent gift of all was the offer which had been accepted of the Central road to pay the \$1,200 county prize at the state fair as well as to pay the second prize \$700. These liberal donations are be duplicated by the East Tennessee system, so that on the whole the farmers of Georgia have no just ground to complain of the liberality of the

Commissioner Henderson, of the state agricultural department, was not present, but if he had been, the speeh of Colonel Branch, of Columbia county, would have possessed much interest for him. Colonel Branch vigorously attacked the action of Commissioner Henderson in outting commercial values on fertilizers which was extra official work. He mentioned two incidents in which the actual market figures were seven and eight dollars lower than those furnished by the commissioner.

"This society," said he, "has been friendly to the state agricultural department, but I boldy announce that the farmers do not re-ceive from a department to which they pay over \$100,000 annually in fees, the protection to which they are entitled. The commercial values given by Commissioner Henderson to tertilizers should be lowered. The inspection of fertilizers has been totally insufficient. Ar inspection of one sack is make to cover 1,000 pounds. The chemists have received \$36,000 during the last twelve years. Manufacturers are shapr enough to run through whole con signments of fertilizers under cover of an in-spection of a single sack, which was kept for that purpose. He asked for legislation, to which Colonel Tom Lyons objected, saying that the legislature paid but little attention petitions.

Colonel Livingstone defended the legislature from the charge of indifference.

Mr. Fulton thought the society was part of the constituency uponwhich the leg-islators looked. Colonel Branch's resislators looked. Colonel Branch's resolution was no sooner passed than a resolution was offered to make the election of state agricultural commissioner elective. Upon this there was a queer somersault of opinion. Those who were in favor of urgent appeals to the legislature at once came to the conclusion that the legislature did not want the opinion of the society.

Mr. Barry, of Randolph, one of the most gallant members of the body, hoped the day would never come when the department of agriculture would be a mere football for politicians. Thore is not a state in the union in which the office is elective. The appointment

which the office is elective. The appointment should rest in the hands of the governor, The motion to make the office elective wa

laid on the table laid on the table.

The memory of Colonel E. C. Grier was chronicled by Colonel Waddell.

"The Grasses" was the subject upon which Colonel W. H. Warren debated. Colonel Warren's grass farm is in Richmond county.

He told of the untold wealth in grass, how it grows like interest while man sleeps. It is the foundation of wealth through the dairy and the stock farm. The best grass he had found was the Johnson grass, so-called from the man who first established its use. Governor Gordon had a word to say about John son grass, It was more than equal to cotton and claimed that everyone should have it. It has made wealth for those who have used it, and is a perpetual joy to those who seek grass. Colonel Fleming, of Baker, had quite a respect for the Sabbath and wanted the meeting date fixed for Wednesday, so that members could go to church before coming to the convention.

The road congress is as fully endorsed as in all its reccommendations.

all its recommendations.

Hawkinsville was chosen as the next place of meeting and Hon. W. J. Northen was unanimously re-elected president with Colonel Waddell, of Polk, as vice president.

The vice-president-elect from the congressional districts in order were S. D. Bradwell, J. J. McCall, J. H. Black, Leonard R. Peek, E. C. Ramsey, A. W. Woolly, George E. Hard, W. A. Perkinson, and John S. Johnson. The district delegates appointed to go to Ohlo on the excursion were W. R. Kemp, O. A. Berry, J. B. James H. H. Carell, F. The district delegates appointed to go to Obio on the excursion were W. R. Kemp, O A. Berry, J. B. James, H. H. Carey, L. F. Livingsione, R. A. Nesbit, J. O. Waddell, W. J. Northen, W. H. Perkinson, and James Erapel.

Branch.

The state agricultural fair was the occasion of a special talk. Colonel Northen told of the magnificent premiums, the liber ality of the railroads and the prosperity ahead for a successful fair.

Senator S. D. Bridwell spoke eloquently on the duty of the people to make a fine display. His speech was one of the finest of the occasion.

occasion.

Captain R. J. Powell urged the fair and then free for all talk developed the fact that the fair had many friends.

As an instance of the broad spirit of the society, it unanimously passed a resolution indorsing the Piedmont exposition and calling upon the people to support it as a kindred Georgia enterprise.

This in brief is the work of the August session of the agricultural convention. It brought

This in brief is the work of the August session of the agricultural convention. It brought together three hundred farmers from all parts of the state; not one of them had a croak to mar the general song of prosperity. Good crops and economical living was the unanimous re-

The gallant Tom Lyon was on hand with his rollicking good humor.

Mr. O. A. Barry, of Rondolph, was independent and manly fought the men who sought to inject political issues into the

who sought to inject political issues into the society.

Mr. A. L. Glessner brought good reports from the foreign fields which he has been canvassing in favor of Georgia.

Captain J. G. McCalla and Mr. Ruben Baker were splendid specimens of south Georgia farmers and business men.

The action of the convention in throwing out the Olive bill is a triumph of the true farmers over those who would wreck the society in political seas, while the indorsement of the Piedmont exposition shows that Georgia farmers have hearts big enough to cover the entire state. Georgia has good reason, therefore, to be proud of her farmers.

P. J. Moran.

A MEMORABLE DAY.

The Veterans' Reunion at Americus-Mr

Grady's Speech. AMERICUS, Ga., August 14.-[Special.]-The veterans had a great day in this city. Tuesday night, Honorable Henry W. Grady, of At-lanta, the orator of the day arrived, and with him came a large delegation from Atlanta, Macon, Columbus, LaGrange, Milledgeville, Montezuma, and Eatonton. They were met at the depot by the Wide Awake band and a large delegation from the Sumter county Vet-erans' association, and escorted to the new court house, where quarters were assigned. The excercises of the day commenced with the firing of the national salute by a detachment of veterans from Cutt's artillery. At 10 o'clock the crowd was estimated at 8,000; to 10,000. The stand for the speakers was erected in the court house square under immense oak trees, and seats were arranged for the audience un der the surrounding trees.

At 10:30 Judge Crisp, the honored repre-sentative of the third congressional district, was introduced as the first speaker for the day, and held the attention of the audience throughout his speech, and was frequently interrupted by applause. Judge Crisp has a strong hold upon the people, and his speech today served to bind the people closer to him. Dr. W. H. Philpot, of Talbotton, was next introduced, and made a short speech in his in imitable style. His talk was well received by

the assembled veterans. The orator of the day, Hon. H. W. Grady. was then introduced by Colonel A. S. Cutts, president of the Sumter County Veterans' association. Mr. Grady spoke one hour and fortyn over the northwest to twenty members of five minutes. No public speaker who has been heard in Americus for years, has been listened times the eyes of the audience were filled with tears. One old, grizzled veteran wept throughout the entire speech. The speaker touched upon the subject of the tariff, trusts, handled the service pension bill without gloves, and closed with some truly eloquent remarks upon Georgia and her duty to her veteran soldiers Few speakers can hold an audience, many of them standing in one spot for almost tw

hours, yet very few left their places throughout the whole speech. To say that Mr. Grady made a deep impression upon the minds and hearts of his hearers is putting it mildly. The general opinion of the speech may be best expressed in the word of Dr. J. R. McMichael, of Schley county,

who said : 'I rode thirty-two miles to hear it, and if both horses die and I have to walk home I would not regret it."

At the close of his speech a large number of veterans and others rushed up to the stand and clasped his hand.

When the speakers had finished, the veterans were formed and with Colonel Cutts as grand marshal marched to the fine music of the band to the barbecue. Three hundred carcasses had been arranged for 4,500 people. At one time there were at least 5,500 persons eating from the tables which were filled, and many took their lunches under the compress shed, which adjoins the warehouse. The crowd did full justice and Colonel A. S. Cutts and their committees have labored unceasingly for the success of the occasion and the su ceeded admirably, every thing working just as

smoothly as possible.

At the close of the speeches Mr. Rowland Hall, of Macon, with a half-dozen of the Fourth regiment, unfurled the battle-flag of the regiment, and, waving it over Mr. Grady, said:

"Here, under our sacred battle-flag that never waved over a broken line or a defeated regiment, we make this man the son of the Fourth Georgia regiment. Though too young join in the fight, he is young to defend the right.' Immense cheering greeted this, and Messrs. Evans, of LaGrange, and Gay, of Newton, and Black, of Atlanta, cutting a piece from the tattered flag pinned it on Mr. Grady's

breast amid shouts and applause. A committee, headed by Hon. M. Holliday, Mr. Everettand Mr. Holder, of Stewartcounty, are urging Mr. Grady to go there and speak to-He was advertised by mistake as a speaker for the day and an immense crowd will gather there to hear him. Tonight Mr. dy and his friends are holding a reception

at Mr. Thornton Wheatley's, whose guest he is. Appearance of the Caterpillar. HAWKINSVILLE, Ga., August 14.-[Special.] The dreaded cotton caterpillar is here. A prominent planter of this (Pufaski) county told me on yesterday that he had seen them in his cotton. A gentleman from lower Houston county says that he saw them yesterday.

The fly, in large numbers, is in the and as there is a great deal of young cotton which came up after the May drouth, there are fears of great injury to the crop.

TOM'S NEW LEASE.

WOOLFOLK WILL NOT BE HANGED

Hearing on the Motion for a New Trial

Will Commence-Other Macon News. MACON, Ga., August 14.-[Special.]-This afternoon Judge Gustin refused to accept the brief of evidence as submitted by the attorneys of Tom Woolfolk in their motion for a new trial, and ordered that the stenographer's report be made the brief of evidence in the case. Judge Gustin also granted the supersedeas, as the motion had not been completed. Therefore, Tom Woolfolk will not hang on Friday, August 16th, the day appointed. The hearing on themotion will now actively begin since

the brief of evidence has been decided upon. Detective Joe Porter states publicly today that on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the Kennesaw resaurant, he saw one person transfer to another party 'the diamond ring that was stolen Sunday morning off the finger of Herman Bohnefeld. Noither of the parties had any connection whatever with the Kennesaw. Porter also says he knows positively the name of the party who furnished the knife to Lee Lowenthal with which he killed Bohnefeld. Porter says he will swear to the identity of these parties at the legal investigation. Messrs. Valentine & Ullman, proprietors of the Kennesaw, affirm positively that

identity of these parties at the legal investigation. Messrs. Valentine & Ullman, proprietors of the Kennesaw, affirm positively that
the transfer of the ring was not made at their
place, nor was the kuife furnished there.

The people of Macon are virtually interested
in Senator Bartlett's bill to make this city, instead of Hawkinsville, the head of navigation
on the Ocmulgee river. As soon as the bill
becomes a law and the drawers are put in the
bridges across the Ocmulgee, the captain of a
steamboat at Hawkinsville says he will
bring his boat up the river to Macon
despite what obstructions may now be in the
stream. First Lleutenant O. M. Carter, of the engineer corps of the
United States army, telegraphed today to O.
P. & B. E. Willingham & Co., of Macon to
furnish them at once the material with which
to build a flat at Macon. The lleutenant is preparing to descend the Ocmulgee from
Macon on a tour of official inspection to
make a survey, and the surroundings
of the Ocmulgee between Macon
and Hawkinsville and render a report to the
officials at Washington with a view of learning
it the stream can be made navigable between
these points. If a favorable report is made
Congressman Blount will petition congress to
make the necessary appropriation. A petition
is now being signod at Abbeville and by the
people along the line of the Ocmulgee, and
will be signed by the people of Macon, asking
congress for the appropriation. The board of
trade will hold an important meeting on the
subject in about a week.
It is understood that Professor James C.

congress for the appropriation. The board of trade will hold an important meeting on the subject in about a week.

It is understood that Professor James C. Hinton, son of Rev. Dr. Hinton, of Macon, has declined the professorship of ancient and modern languages in the M. G. M. and A. college at Milledgeville, to which he was reelected at the last commencement. His unanimous re-election by the trustces for the tenth year shows the high opinion of his qualifications held by the board. Unless Professor Hinton is tendered a more desirable position than the one held at Milledgeville, he will take a course at John S. Hopkins' university. Commander C. M. Wiley and other members of the Confederate Survivors' association will attend the Atlanta convention to-morrow. The Macon association has been organized but a short time, but the list of membership is rapidly growing.

rapidly growing.

Colonel C. M. Wiley has been invited to be

Colonel C. M. Wiley has been invited to be one of the aides of the chief marshal at the grand parade of the Knights Templar triennial conclave at Washington city next fall. Colonel Wiley will fill the position well.

Since the killing of Herman Bohnefeld no gambling has been done in McCrary's room, where the tragedy occurred. It is said, however, that last night the lights were turned on brilliantly, the gambling tables arranged, a piece of carret put over the blood stains on the ticor, and all preparations made to renew faro and stud poker, but a party connected with the establishment interfered and stopped the arrangements. He turned out the lights, locked the doors and said there must be no gambling.

locked the doors and said there must be no gambling.

The board of education will commence at ence to get into shape for school purposes the church building purchased from the Second Presbyterian congregation for \$1,500. The congregation will proceed to erect a \$5,000 church on a lot on Tatnall square donated by Judge John J. Gresham. Rev. Mr. Wuhling, of Cheraw, S. C., is expected to preach a trial sermon for the Second Presbyterian church at alnear date. He may be called to the pastorate vice Rev. Mr. Adams, resigned.

Judge Emory Speer returned yesterday from the north. Today he and Mrs. Speer went to Athens. The United States circuit and districts courts will convene this week.

Mr. J. F. Colcord, of Eastman, came to Macon today to take charge of the effects of Dr. C. T. Lattimer, who died under almost tragic circumstances at the Hotel Lanier yesterday morning. Dr. Lattimer took a dose of econitic by migrate to this in the most tay in the past particular of econitic by migrate to this in the most past particular of the second particular of the second

terday morning. Dr. Lattimer took a dose of paregoric. He lived only a few hours.

Fine Crops in Rabun.

HIAWASSEE, Ga., August 14.—[Special.]—A man who has traveled over Rabun, Towns, and Union counties says that the leading farmers of these counties saythey have the

ing farmers of these counties saythey have the best crops this year that they have had in many years past. Upland corn is already made, and it is thought that it will average from twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre. Bottom land will average at least fifty.

The grass crop this year is also the finest that has ever been known. The farmers are now happy and prosperous in the mountains. The grass crop is made and saved; the corn crop is made, and they have nothing to do but to save their corn crop. Cotton don't grow up here and the farmers are glad of it.

Items from Brunswick BRUNSWICK, Ga., August 14 .- [Special.]-F. M. Denton brought from Coffee county today, for safe keeping, Aycock, who raped a small negro girl ten years old. He gave her copper to keep quiet and offered her father five dollars to drop the matter. The negroes

are very indignant.
Dr. H. Burford, of this city, is preparing to test the virtues of the Brown-Sequard elixir of life. He will probably do so this week. Great interest is manifested in the test here.

News was received here today that Mr. John B. Wrenn, general passenger agent of the Cumberland route, who is now at Rockbridge Alum springs, Va., is not expected to live.

ARREST OF A FORGER. G. H. Bennett Signs T. W. English's Name to

Bank Checks.

Columbus, Ga., August 14.—[Special.]—G.
H. Bennett, a white man, formerly in employ of Chattahoochee Brick company, was arrested today on the charge of forgery. It is charged that Bennett forged the name of J. W. English, Jr., to two or three checks, the largest amount being for fifty-five dollars. Bennett waived examination this afternoon and was sent to jail in default of three hundred dollar bend. This is the second time Bennett has been in trouble over the charge of forgery in the last few weeks. Bank Checks

the last few weeks Mr. David Rothschild, one of Columbus'

Mr. David Rothschild, one of Columbus' leading young merchants, was married to Miss Matilda Dorn this afternoon. The happy couple left for New York shortly after the ceremony to spend the honeymoon.

Mr. J. S. Allen, the lower bridge keeper, met with a very painful accident while at work in the Columbus Iron works yesterday. He was engaged at the ripping saw at the time and a piece of wood flew up and struck him with great force over the left temple. A long gash wound from which the blood flowed freely, was the result.

Shot From Ambush. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., August 14.—At Carbon Hill, Walker county, today, Superintendant C. P. Seymer, of the Kansas City Coal and Coke company mines, was shot from ambush while riding on horse back. Some time since he brought several officers up to stop the moonshiners from selling mountain dew to the miners. It is supposed the moonshiners shot

miners. It is supposed the moonshiners sho Do you want a good smoker one that please you and one that is cheared at so, take the Sweet Bouquet eigarettes. The chappest and best in this country. The cry of Down the cigarettes will cease when the pupile realize the real worth of the Sweet Bouquet figarettes. IN HORRIBLE AGONY.

Norman Doyle, of Kingston, Dies of Hydro

Kingston, Ga., August 14.—[Special.]—
Norman Doyle, a colored boy fifteen years of age, died here of hydrophobia today. On the 18th day of June he was bitten on the arm just above the wrist by a strange dog. The slightly punctured place made by the dog's on healed and nothing was thought of the matter. Sunday, the 11th instant, he complained of feeling badly and would eat nothing. Monday morning his father awoke him and as usual told him to go and feed the horse. He replied that he did not feel well and could not get up. In a short while he arose and went to the woods. He was called to come to breakfast but would not. He was sent for and finally had to be brought by force back to the house. During Monday evident symptoms of hydrophobia were seen—dread of water and frothing at the mouth, etc. The convulsions

were terrible to witness.

Drs. Jones and Bradley did all they could to alleviate his sufferings. He died in agony yesterday at one o'clock. The boy was a bright and intelligent lad. A great many went to see him and he would entreat every one to let him get out in the air where he could breathe. Slightly delirious, he would ask for some one to come in and relieve him and let him rest; that he had been working so hard. His eyes were stretched open in a frightful way, and the muscles of his face drawn in a fearful struggle to get breath. Your reporter has not yet recovered from the severe nervous shock which the first sight of him produced.

HIGHTOWER ASSOCIATION.

A Good Time with the Baptists of Cherokee

County.

Canton, Ga., August 14.—[Special.]—The Hightower Baptist association of forty-three churches, with a constitutional membership of about 5,000 in the aggregate, has just closed its annual session, having met with the Macedonia church, eight miles east of this place.

Hon. John B. Richards, of Cherckee, was elected wedgested (the Rev. F. M. Hawking.) Hon. John B. Richards, of Cherokee, was elected moderator (the Rev. F. M. Hawkins, the former moderator, declining to further serve in that capacity on account of his age and physical infirmity), and A. J. Logan clerk.

It was, perhaps, the largest representation from the churches that ever met in that associa-

tion.

The Rev. Mr. Huggins preached the introductory sermon. The business was promptly disposed of. Vigorous reports were made by the various committees on and favorable to missions, Sunday schools and temperance.

temperance.
The committee appointed at the last session of the body to take under consideration the subject of establishing a Baptist high school reported and recommended that the school be established. All these reports were adopted.
There were a number of fraternal messengers

There were a number of traternal messengers and visitors from other sections of the state. Rev. Dr. Hall, paster of the Baptist church at Newnan, was recognized as the repretentative of the state mission board; Rev. T. C. Boykin as agent of the Sunday school work in Georgia; W. L. Abbott, of Atlanta, as messenger from the Stone Mountain association.

W. L. Abbott, of Atlanta, as messenger from the Stone Mountain association.

Hon. B. F. Abbott, messenger from the Stone Mountain association and representative of the Home Mission board of the Southern Baptist convention, Hon. Joseph R. Brown, messenger from the Noonday association. were each recognized. Rev. Dr. Gwallnay, of Rome, was among the visitors. He preached an able-and eloquent sermon, as did also Dr. Hall, on Saturday. Rev. A. B. Vaughn was present, representing the Expositor Baptist newspaper. newspaper. On Saturday afternoon speeches were made

on missions to a crowded house by Rev. T. C.
Boykin, B. F. Abbott, James R. Brown and
Rev. A. B. Vaughn.
On Sunday Rev. Thad Pickett was the center of attraction. He preached to a large congregation who waited with eagerness on his words.

words.

The good people of the church and surrounding country vied with each other in their entertainment of the delegates and visitors.

The people are happy. The crops are better they say than ever since 1839—"smiling plenty fills the land."

PIEDMONT CHAUTAUQUA..

Programme for Thursday, August 15th. 10 a. m. Chorus class. 11 a. m. Lecture—Professor Charles W. Kent, Ph., of the University of Tempessee—"Our Heathern 3. Concert by the Weber band.
4. Lecture by Dr. W. L. Davidson in Peabody

4. Lecture by Dr. W. L. Davisson in Pencody hall.
5. C. L. S. C. Round Table, ouring which there will be a reading by Professor Mark B. Beal, from Charles Dickens.
7:39. Concert by the Weber band and recitations by Professor Mark B. Beal. This will be one of the best concerts that han yet been given at Chautauqua. Following is the program for the concert tonight:
7:30 to 8 o'clock. Husle by the Weber band.
1. Overture—"Honnie Scotland"—Catlin Weber's Orchestra.

Orchestra.

2. Chorous—Hail Festal Ruy—Carloss.

2. Chorous—Hail Festal Ruy—Carloss.

3. Dueit—The Pilot Brave, Millard.—J. G. Camp and D. A. McAllister.

4. Chorus—Italia Beloved—Denizitti.

5. Claubact Solo—"Home Swhet Home."—John C. Weber.

6. Splo and Chorus—Perhaps She's on the Rail-ray—Who Knows,

7. Reading—Professor Mark B. Beall.

8. Chorus—Hark! Appollo Strikes the Arre,

9. Male Quartette—Is the Anchor Down.

BARMLETT.

Let everybody turn out and hear t Let everybody turn out and hear the fine lectures and enjoy this interesting concert to be given at 7:30 tonight. The musical programme has been arranged with great care, and all who desire to hear some of the finest music ever heard on Georgia soil will do well to attend Chautauqua tonight. There will be solos on the cornet, clarionet and xylaphone. Let everybody turn out and hear this fine

Notwithstanding the rains at Chautauqua Notwithstanding the rains at Chautauqua yesterday, there was a good crowd present. The programme was carried out as advertised. The rains prevented the procession of the C. L. S. C.'s from Peabody hall, but the exercises under the tabernacle were enjoyed by all. The large stage was beautifully decorated. In the center was an arch of towers and beneath the center was an arch of flowers, and beneath the arch hung the letters C. L. S. C., '89. The ladies having the decoration in charge exhibited most admirable taste in their selection of most admirable taste in their selection of flowers and the manner of arrangement. Dr. J. H. Carlisle, one of the counsellors of the C. L. S. C. gave a most admirable lec-ture on "Unselfishness," which won the at-tention of the audience at the beginning, and

held it throughout.

At four o'clock, Dr. W. L. Davidson gave a most excellent lecture on "The Bible and how to use it." Dr. Davidson is thoroughly con-versant with the Bible's truths, and is one of versant with the Bible's truths, and is one of the greatest Sunday-school workers of America. Sunday-school teachers and Bible students should avail themselves of these wonderful lectures, which equips them more thoroughly for their duties. The C. L. S. C. Round Table, at five o'clock, was a most interesting one, and gave to the C. L. S. C. a fresh impetus here. Dr. Carlise leaves for his home this morning. Let everybody in Atlanta go out to Chautauqua tonight and enjoy the best concert that has ever been given in the southconcert that has ever been given in the south

Atlantians at Asheville. ASHEVILLE, N. C., August 14 .- [Special.]-

ASHEVILLE, N. C., August 14.—[Special.]—
This has been an unusually gay week among the Georgia contingent at Asheville.
The following are some of those who are stopping at the Battery Park hotel: Mrs. Harry Jackson and family, Mrs. Harry Jackson and family, Mrs. Harry Jackson and Miss Dooly, Mrs. and Miss Cox, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Thornton. Mrs. James Swann, Messrs. Eii B. Hulsey, Frank Block, Major Adams, W. H. Block, Leonard James, Henry Inman, Dr. William Perrin Nicolson, of Atlanta, and Mrs. and Mrs. Thomas and Mr. Walter Chisolm, of Savannah, and Captain and Mrs. Marsh Johnon, of Macon. The Georgia party, especially the Atlantians, been taking things by storm since their arrival. Your correspondent has already described the handsome hotel and its picturesque surroundings. The great amusements here are riding and driving. Every morning and evening large parties of ladles and gentlemen leave the hotel for a ride over the pretty mountain roads or a drive on Colonel C.x's dashing taily-ho.

A party of young people left yesterday on the eeach for Bichmond Hill, the highest point around Asheville.

Misses Harwood, Jackson, Nellie and An-

coach for Eichmond IIII, the highest point modals Asheville.

Misses Harwood, Jackson, Nellie and Annie Inman and Mr. Will Black represented Atlanta, Miss Nellie Inman occupying the seat of honor beside the handsone and gallant colonel. As a a four-in-hand driver Colonel Cox has no equal and his generolity affords his friends unlimited pleasure.

Two delightful germans were given last week at

MISCELLANEOUS

For Weak Stomach—Impaired Digestion—Disordered Liver.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX. Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. B. F. ALLEN & CO., Sole Agents

FOR UNITED STATES, 365 & 867 CANAL ST., NEW YORK, Who (if your druggist does not keep them) will mail Beecham's Pills on receipt of price—but inquire first. (Please mention this paper.)



IDEAL BROILING.

Broiling can be done in the oven of the Charter Oak Range or Stove with the Wire Gauze Oven Door, more perfectly than over

the live coals.

Lay the steak, chops, ham or fish on a wire broiler or meat rack, placing it in an ordinary bake pan to catch the drippings.

Allow it to remain in the oven with the door closed 15 or 20 minutes. No turning is required. At the end of this time it will be found nicely cooked ready to serve. This is the libeal way to broil meats.

There is no taint of coal-gas or smoke, and the meats are more tender and better in flavor than those brolled over the coals. The convenience or broiling in the oven will be appreciated by every house-keeper, and adds another to the many reasons why the Charter Oak Range or Stove with the Wire Gauze Oven Door should be preferred to all others now in the market.

Charter Cak Stoves and Ranges with Wire Gauze Oven Doors are Manufactured by the Excelsior Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., and Sold by HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH, Sole Agts., Atlanta, Ca

A Boarding School for Girls & Young Ladies. A Boarding School for Girls & You Large Grounds (16 acres). Location note 1857 Full and experienced Faculty. Ample Special advantages in all departments. English, Classical, Music, Art, Elecution, etc. \$25 Before deciding upon a school for your daughters, send for illustrated catalogue to ROBT. D. SMITH, President, COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE.

WARD'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

HOLLINS INSTITUTE, VIRGINIA.

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We have latest improved machinery for manufacturing all kinds of Tin Cans and Boxes, round or quare, for Paints, Oils, Drugs and Grocers' Articles, and will estimate on any quantity. FRUIT CANS, ALL KINDS AND SIZES.

Stoves and House Furnishing Goods Wholesale and Retall. the Battery Park in honor of the Atlanta young ladies. Mr. Williams and Miss Julia Lowry Clarke led the first, and Mr. Clarence Murphy and Miss Suste Harwood led the other.

A beautiful favor german is to be given Tuesday realizing enough wool to supply Jess, his wife and five children with stockings the year of the season.

A morning german will be given Wednesday by of the sea-on.

A morning german will be given Wednesday by
the young ladies complimentary to the gentlemen.
It will also be a favor german.
Mrs. Parker and Mrs. R. C. Clarke left with their

Captain Jackson and son are expected here in a day or two

FROM OUR NOTE BOOK. A Birth at the Park .- A baby deer was born a Grant park yesterday—a wee bit of a thing with great, big eyes. The baby has already become a great favorite with the children.

Nothing as Vet -Governor Gordon returned from Cedartown last night. He has heard nothing from Governor Seay about the duelists.

Phi Kappa Convention .- The fourteenth conven tion of Kappa Alpha will be held in Augusta, Ga. September 11, 12 and 13, 1889. The management of the convention is in the hands of the Alumni Chapter in Augusta and the undergraduate chapters at Athens, Oxford and Macon, and no expense nor paths will be spared in the entertainment of delegates and visitors. The hospitality of the fountain city is proverbial and all who attend the convention will be cordially welcomed and hospitably entertained. A large number of Kappas are expected to attend and the occasion promises to be one of unusual interest and pleasure. Mr. Burton Smith, of Atlanta, has been chosen orator for the occasion. Quite a number of Atlanta (graduates are K. A. end. number of Atlanta graduates are K. A.'s, and a large party go from here.

The Peabody Scholarships.—Judge Hook, state commissioner of education, will issue a circular tomorrow notifying all the applicants for the Peabody institute scholarships at what time the examina tions will be held. Judge Hook will appoint tons will be held. Stage from which appoint examiners wherever there are applicants in order that the expense of leaving home may be avoided It was intended to have the examinations held during the latter part of August, but, owing to Judge Hook's enforced absence, they will not take place until the first part of September. There are eight cholarships in the gift of the state and o notified Judge Hook of their desire to be examined.

A Highly Valued Relic .- "My old friend, Mike Wal-A lighty was here the other day," said Captain J. Gg Russell of the Kimball, "and bad with him a watch he prized most highly. Wallace lives at Abbeville, Alabama, now, but he is a Georgia boy and was a member of company H, twenty-seventh Georgia. That was old Colonel Zachry's com-That was old Colonel Zachry's company and regiment, and I was a member of it, too. That watch of Mike's has a history. It is a fine double case silver watch and painted on the dial is an excellent picture of General Burnsides. That watch was taken from a deal solder at Olyste. Florida and Mike wouldn't dead soldier at Olusta, Florida, and Mike wouldn't

take five times its value for it." In the United States Court .- A suit was filed in the In the Cantes States Court.—A suit was need in the United States district court yesterday by Sue Coffin and Ella Coffin, of Tennessee, in which they seek to recover \$4,500 from James M. Latham, of Fulton county. The money is loaned on property which Latham owns and the Misses Coffin wish to foreclose

The Sheep-Headed Man. From the Carnesville, Ga., Tribune.

In Elbert county, near Craft's ferry on Savannah river, lives a negro man who goes by the name of "Sheep Jos," who is a curiosity. His hair and whiskers are perfectly white, and almost cover his head and face, leaving only small patches of dark skin around his eyes

wife shears hap every two weeks, thereby realizing enough wood to supply Jess, his wife and five children with stockings the year round, and sells enough socks to supply them in sugar and coffee. His wife has nearly enough of the finest part of the wool saved up to make cloth sufficient for a suit of clothes for Jess next winter. He is about thirty-five wears old. years old.

Improvements at Brunswick.

Brunswick, Ga., August 14.—[Special.]—
The increased wharf room in Brunswick recently has been considerable. The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad is erecting new wharves along the bay front, and
Messers. Coney & Parker intend to build an
extension to their docks. The Brunswick and
Western railway has recently made an exsten-Western railway has recently made an exsten-sion to their wharves. Other improvements are on foot in this line and Brunswick wharf facilities will not be eclipsed by any seashore

in the south.

Row in a Barroom.

Calhoun, Ga., August 14.—[Special.]—Yesterday evening, at a barroom just outside the corporate limits of town, for some reason, a dispute arose between Mr. Marian Turner and negro, by the name of Will Bell. When a few words were passed, the negro pulled a long-bladed knife and made at Mr. Turner, but Mr. Turner stopped him short with a good hickory stick, by knocking him to the floor. Row in a Barroom.

An Enormous Crane, An Enormous Crane.

An Enormous Crane.

An Enormous Crane.

Mr. W. J. Wansley, who lives in the suburbs of this place, killed a large crane one day last week, that is said by those who saw it to be the largest ever seen in this county. It was five feet six inches high, and its wings ten feet from tip to tip. It was wading up the creek catching fish when killed, and when dissected its stomach contained fourteen catfish, four minnews and a large eel. Ten of the catfish and the eel were alive, and Mr. Wansley has them in a tub of water at his home. They are hearty in a tub of water at his home. They are hearty and lively, and Mr. Wansley can be seen sit-ting on the edge of the tub reading to them the story of Jonah and the whale, while the fish

suspend themselves in mid-water in a li attitude. Women with pale, colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and

The yellow fever may not break out in the south again this year, but Headache we have with us all of the time, which can be cured by Coaline Headache Powders. Sold by druggists, or mailed on receipt of price, 25c, by the Coaline company, Buffalo, New York.

aug 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, thur

Go to Chautauqua today and hear the fine lectures and the three musical concerts. These are absolutely, the finest concerts of thes eason. See programme in another column.

THE CONSTITUTION PURSISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY

of articles. We do not undertake to re-

DAILY CONSTITUTION Will be delivered to any address in the c TWENTY CENTS PER WEEK.

THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION \$2 A YEAR. SENT TO ANY ADDRESS

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 15, 1899.

* The Facts in the Case.

That the authorities in Washington are determined to distort the facts relative to the appointment of the negro, Penny, to a place in the Atlanta postoffice is clearly shown by the telegram which we printed vesterday.

Nearly every statement attributed to Acting Postmaster General Clarkson in that telegram is false on the face of it, and the telegram may justly be regarded as a deliberate attempt on the part of an official supposed to be close to the administration to deceive the public with reference to an event that has become notorious.

Mr. Clarkson says that the Atlanta post master, General Lewis, "appointed Charles C. Penny, who stood at the head of the civil service list of eligibles." This is false. When Lewis appointed Penny he was lowest in a list of two, and Lewis did not discover until afterwards that Sturgis, the white applicant, was not eligible, for he appointed him to a clerkship in another department the next day. Lewis himself says that he appointed Penny to a position in the registry department because he would there be less liable to come in contact with the

Mr. Clarkson says that Penny "was assigned to work in the registry division not in the same room with the young lady, but in another." The impression here sought to be left on the public mind is false. Ex-Postmaster Renfroe, who knows a great deal more about the workings of the postoffice here than Lewis, says that the clerks in the registry department are necessarily brought into contact and association.

Mr. Clarkson says that "the young lady and her father, who was superintendent of the registry division and had the assignment of clerks, both resigned because the negro had been appointed to a place in the office. That this is absolutely false is shown by Mr. Clarkson himself, who goes on to say that there were five negro clerks in the postoffice under the democratic postmaster.

This attempt at whitewashing, which emanates from Washington, will not be successful. The people of Atlanta know what they about, and in this progressive and liberal city public sentiment is never at fault in matters of this kind.

If all that Mr. Clarkson has said is true, how is it that Mr. Van Winkle, a republican, refuses to remain on General Lewis' bond? If he postmaster did not violate the civil service law. how is it that Judge Henry B. Tompkins comes off his bond on that very ground, and shows that the appointment of the negro was deliberate and

THE CONSTITUTION assures Mr. Clarkson that neither the administration nor any of its servants will be permitted to slander and

The Death of the "Olive Bill."

Now that there is no longer any prospect that the violent and dangerous features of the Olive bill will ever be brought up again for serious consideration, it may be well for THE CONSTITUTION to make a review of the history of this remarkable measure.

When it was introduced last December the cry was diligently sent through the state that the dangers of railroad consolidation were fully met in this measure, and that encroachments of monopoly would effectu ally checked by it.

Of course it is natural that scheming politicians and self-constituted prophets should have availed themselves of this opportunity to ride into public notice, by making adroit use of these arguments, calculated to catch the popular fancy. The "Olive bill" was heralded everywhere as a safety valve, and designing patriots fed it to everybody that would take it. Clubs met and indorsed it, and meetings without number Instructed for it.

But the judgment of the people asserted Itself, and by the time the legislature convened, in summer session, the public had had opportunity to take the matter into more careful consideration. And yet the scheming politicians and designing patriots were crying from the house tops that just such a measure as this was absolutely imperative for the protection of the state. They did not suggest that there were any dangerous features in the bill, nor that it would be safer to move cautiously, but they demanded just such a measure, and they did their utmost to force it upon the people In its first and most objectionable shape.

The first section of the Olive bill as amended, is practically a repetition of the words of the constitution, and the remainder of the bill consists of the forfeiture and receivership sections. Both of these will be eliminated as decided by the practically unanimous vote of the railroad committee, and with them out, the "Olive bill" is indeed dead.

The clubs that approved, and the meetings that indorsed, never stopped to think that this bill contained provisions that, if adopted, would stab to the very quick the railroad development of the state. The politicians and patriots aforesaid, had declared that the bill was the thing, and, without knowing what they were really their own

doing, many people, and good ones, too, for the "Olive bill," -a measure proposing outright to create a way to forfeit the charters of the railroads of Georgia, and where this could not be done, to put them into the hands of receivers.

These are the two salient features of the Olive bill, and the strangest thing to us about the whole matter is that there could be found men-good men and strong men-who were going to swallow it whole if it had come to them in that scape.. We can readily see how the people have been deceived about the matter, for the politicians and the designing patriot has been abroad in the land and that has been their mission. They did not care if every mile of railroad in Georgia was wrecked, so long as it aided them in accomplishing their purposes.

"Forfeit all the charters and put the railroads in the hands of receivers and give me what I want, and I will be satisfied," was their cry.

But it is incomprehensible to us that thinking men, men that had this bill before their very eyes and their fingers on the very sections that were frought with such danger, should have ever gained the consent of their judgment, to have supported such a measure.

The action of the committee in tabling both the bill and substitute in order to dispose of the matter in a manner that will be neither dangerous nor violent, must be satisfactory to all those who really want to have only that done which is to the best interest of the state. Mr. Olive himself, whose conduct in the support of his measure, has been such as to carry with it sincerity in his statement that his desire was to have only that done which was best, ought to be satisfied with the situation and ought to, and no doubt will, be ready to support any other proposition that comes within the scope of the popular demand and the requirement of the constitution, and yet which is neither violent, radical nor dangerous.

In this connection let us note that a special committee of three from the senate and five from the house has been appointed to investigate the legality of the combination alleged to be under the control of the West Point Terminal. This joint committee is made up of some of the best lawyers of both branches of the general assembly. It will make a thorough investigation and pending its report no action will probably be taken that can be delayed with the prospect of deriving valuable information concerning the true situation, from the result of the work of the committee.

About Good Roads

The United States are ahead of the old world in the matter of liberty and enlightenment, but we have a good many lessons to learn from the ancient communities that make up the continent of Europe.

If the state of Georgia, for instance had such public roads as France and Belgium, it would be a paradise so far as commercial and social facilities are concerned. We are in the habit of saying that permanent road improvements are too costly to be considered; but we ought to remember that posterity will be on hand after awhile, and if the improvements are permanent, posterity will not grumble because it has to pay its share of the cost.

The truth is, if posterity is as progressive as it ought to be, and as it gives signs of being, it will grumble considerably when it awakes in the future and finds that very little has been done for its comfort in the

way of perfecting the public highways. It is an old and a familiar saving that we owe something to posterity. As it is a poor rule that will not work both ways, it may be said that posterity owes something to us and we can collect this debt by compelling posterity to pay for the improvements that it will enjoy.

The League Rally. The rally of the Young Men's Democratic

league last night was a decided success The league is an active factor in Atlanta and Georgia politics-a power for good to the party it represents. Allied with no faction and run in the interests of no candidate or set of candidates, the league deserves the support of all

good democrats in whatever it undertakes. The speeches last night both by members of the legislature and members of the league, had the true ring. Good, strong, democratic teachings are always pleasing to the ear, and in the light of recent events, it is well that they should be uttered.

MR. BRADY, of Virginia, thinks that the democrats are gaining the votes of many negroes, who have discovered that democrati success doesn't mean a removal of slavery and

What the democratic party of Ohio needs is some elixir of goat. We believe that if Colonel Brown-Sequard understood the situation, he would ship a carload of the elixir to

Boulanger has been sentenced to deputa-tion. He anticipated the sentence some

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE DAILY DRY GOODS REPORTER is a new venture launched by Messrs. Root & Tinker, of New York, It is a very creditable journal, full of

IF JAY GOULD knew how to advertise, he would furnish all the money necessary for the world's fair. Then you'd see the money-grabber become the honored philanthropist, and the national hymn, "Hang, Hang, Hang Jay Gould?" would be heard no more in the land.

THE SPEECH OF Hon. Mr. Northen, delivered at Cedartown, was received by THE CONSTIUrion in printed slips, and seem to have been wrongly numbered. But a little disarrangement of this kind could not lessen the effect of a speech like

.THE ONE-EYEGLASS young lady is abroad in

CHARLES POPE, AN erstwhile actor of the CHARLES FORE. AN erstwinie actor of the passion-ripping school, recited "Sheridan's Ride" at the republican national convention. He has been appointed to the consulship at Toronto, and, as he seems to have no relationship with the administration, it is fair to presume that his ranting got him the office.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Card from Colored Lawyer Taylor EDITORS CONSTITUTION: It is unfortunate EDITORS CONSTITUTION: It is unfortunate that in the leading city of the south there should be so much uncalled-for race excitement. Of course several reasons can be assigned—the Cannifeld letter, the effigy burning at the postoffice, the killing of the colored man. Charles Kuight, by Officer Chanler, and the false rumor of retaliation by the colored people. All of these things occurring in rapid succession caused the storm. I have always contended that the two races should travel each in their own distinct paths, steering clear of depatable

ground, never forgetting to render one to the other that which equity and good conscience demanda. It was unfortu ale that a paper so powerful in its influence as the Journal should have published the absurd and ridiculous rumors, declaring an intention on the part of the colored people to burn certain distinguished citizens in effigy. It was not necessary for whitemen to leave their homes armed to the teeth, to prevent what would have been, had it occurred, a most foul and digraceful outrage. The respectable colored men of this city, numbering several thousand, would not only have denounced such an attempt, but would have prevented the burning at the cost of personal injury to themseives if necessary. The colored people rumained here through the long years of the bloodiest war known in history, and although they had an opportunity to airike telling blows of violence, not one single case of outrage can be rodited against them. Again, during your yellow fever periods in your seaport cities, when you leave for a more healthy retreat they remain, and when you return all is found intact, safe and sound as you left it. Bo not condemn the colored man too harshly. Remember who he is, and how much he has been to you. Full of love, industrious, sober, patient and faithful, he stands, as he has always stood, begging Japheth to shake hands with Hum. A few hot-headed men should not be allowed to turn the noble heartet, patriotic, true people of this section, filled with Christianity, and upon whose shoulers rest the well being of the government, from the regular, mild, even course, which every real lover of order desire to see continued. Mobs, rioters and incendiarists have no place among us. Any man or set of men who would estrange the moes for you to lear the well being of the government, from the regular, mild, even course, which every real lover of order desire to see continued. Mobs, rioters and incendiarists have no place among one of this section filled with Christianity, and upon whose shoulers rest the well being

A Card From Mr. Gantt. ATLANTA, Ga., August 14 .- Editors Consti-

ATLANTA, Ga., August 14.—Edutors consti-tution: Several articles have appeared in the press in regard to the meeting between Mr. Olive and myself that I do not think do me justice: 1st. I have never abused Mr. Olive either by word of mouth or through my papers. I simply discussed his bill in a courteous manner and opposed its passage, which as a journalist I had a perfect right to do The files of the Athens Bauner and Elberton Star

The files of the Athens Banner and Edition will substantiate this statement.

2d. I did not tender my hand to Mr. Olive, as he was twelve or fifteen feet distant from me. I was introducing Mr. Geo. T. Murrell to a party of gentles men when I saw Mr. Olive, as I thought, men when I saw Mr. Olive, as I thought, as a courteen the men when I saw Mr. Olive, as I thought, as a courteen the men when I saw Mr. Olive, as I thought, as I thou approaching to greet him, and as a simple matter of courtesy and without knowing that he had any ill feeling toward me, I accosted him as one acquaintance would another.

3d. If Mr. Olive used any such language toward me as has been reported, his words did not reach my ears. As my hand was not extended to him he had no occasion to refuse it. 4th. As to the conversation that passed between ns, any one can learn the exact words from Hon. R. U. Hardeman, or any of the several gentlemen who were present.

O. Hardening, to the were present.

5th. I have not discussed this matter freely, as reported, as I did not think it of sufficient importance to attain general interest. Respectfully,

T. L. GANTT.

HOW THEY LOOK AT IT.

The Death of the Olive Bill Generally Conceded.
"DEATH OF THE OLIVE BILL,"

From the Macon Telegraph. ATLANTA, August 13,-[Special.]-The railroad committee of the house sat down very heavily on the Olive bill this afternoon, and Mr. Olive can now mourn over his pet measure which stirred up. so much discussion over the state and caused one duel between two very prominent citizens.

It was understood that final action would be

ken on the bill today, and there was a full at tendance of the committee.
Some amendments were offered to the bill and discussed, but the changes proposed did not make the bill any more acceptable than it was before. The motions were finally made that the bill be re-The notions were many made that the bill be re-ported back with the recommendation that it pass and that it do no not pass. Before the vote was taken Mr. Berner, of Monroe, proposed one or two amendments, which provoked further discussion, out they did not make the bill or the substitute any more popular. It was suggested that Mr. Berner's amendments, if embodied in an entirely new bill might result in a measure which the whole com-

mittee might support. "THE OLIVE BILL LEAD."

From the Augusta Chronicle.
ATLANTA, Ga., August 13.-[Special.]-The Olive bill and the substitute to the Olive bill are both dead. The substitute was this afternoon tabled by the house committee on railroads to give place to another bill of entirely different character by Mr. Had the substitute been on for adoption this afternoon it would have been defeated by a majority of eighteen to two. So it was tabled for the purpose of giving place to Mr. Berner's bill.

If the bill had been voted on the day before vesterday it would have secured favorable recom-mendation, but Mr. Lamar's speech yesterday com-pletely revolutionized the sentiment of the commit

Olive bill and the substitute, which was adopted by a vote of 15 to 9. It was understood that this actio a vote of 15 to 9. It was understood that this action of the committee left the way open for any member to offer a new bill or substitute and the committee would take a fresh start on it. In the meautime the Olive bill will sleep peacefully until the committee sees fit to resurrect it, if it ever does.

Mr. Berner's bill will provide for the inforcement of the clause of the constitution contemplated in the Olive bill without embodying a forfeiture of the charter, placing roads in the hands of a receiver or onfiscating the shares of a majority of the stock-

It will receive the unanimous indersement of the railroad committee. The Olive bill may come up in the house as a substitute for Mr. Berner's bill, but the action of the committee this afternoon sealed its fate as a living measure.

In consequence Mr. Lamar is the hero of the leg-islature tonight. He is being congratulated on al

THE "OLIVE BILL" DEAD.

From the Chattanooga Times. ATLANTA, Ga., August 13.—The house committee on railroads this evening practically killed what is known as the "Olive bill." This bill was aimed at railroad consolidation, providing forfeiture of charters in certain cases. It was an extreme arti-monepolistic measure, and was opposed by the conservative business men of the state, who argued that such measures would keep capital out of the state. The railroad committee tabled the bill. It may yet pass in some form, but before it does it will be shorn of all dangerous features. Railroad men all over the country, it is said, have watched the progress of the bill with deep interest.

Let the Farmers Rest.

Fortunately for the state, Mr. duBignon does not intend to make a fourteen months' campaign for a two years' office. He evidently does not believe in too long a keep. The presidential campaigns do not consume so much time. We would beg Mr. Northen to recommit his nomination or hold it under advisement for a time. Let him keep it sub rosa until the spring. Really, he ought in justice, to put it away carefully for use in future. It need not be mislaid, nor stored where it is liable to be ost or become confused with other articles, the we think Mr. Northen and Mr. Livingtone ought to have separate cabinets if they wish to prevent any mistakes or disagreements among members of the Farmers' Alliance, that strong ally of Georgia states

nen.
In a brightly written interview with Mr. duBig-non, that gentleman is quoted in the Macon Telegraph in connection with Mr. Northen's candi-

dature.

The president of the senate was asked to use his imagination and outline the coming issues that were likely to float along the dim and distant course of the future. Mr. dubignon replied:

"I prefer not to attempt to forecast the campaign but in all likelihood no issues will be involved that will seriously menace the interests of the people.

"It would seem an omen of universal good fellowship when the high tariff papers of the state are so solicitious gabout the agricultural interests of the people."

people."

If Mr. duBignon enters the race for governor, we believe that he will make some trouble for his foes but we hope that he will allow the farmers to lay by their crops before addressing them upon the political topic of 1890.

THEY WILL MEET IN ATLANTA FOR ORGANIZATION TODAY.

Indications Point to a Large Attendance of Old Soldiers From All Parts of the State-The Programme for the Convention.

The war-worn and hattle-scarred veterans of the confederacy will capture Atlanta today.

On this occasion the invading army will meet with no opposition. On the contrary, everything will be done to show them that they are welcome.

The meeting of the general reception committee of the Fulton County Confederate Veterans' association was held yesterday. At this arrangements were made to meet the visitors at the trains and escort them to the hall. The idea of having a state organization

originated with the Fulton county association, and the are most anxious that the meeting should prove a successful one.

The gentlemen who have been appointed to he at the depot will be provided with white adges bearing the inscription, "Confederate

Veterans, C. S. A., August 15th, 1889." These

will be attached to every veteran's coat. The reception committee will wear badges with the same inscription, but of a bright yellow color, and these gentlemen will be prepared to give information and to render every assistance pos-

Captain H. H. Colquitt at the meeting yes terday drew up the following announcement: STATE CONVENTION CONFEDERATE SURVIVORS The reception committee of the Confederate Veteraus association of Futton county announce that all delegates to the state convention are invited to meet at the confederate hall on Broad street, near bridge, upstairs, at 12 o'clock m. The vecerans will march in a body to the old capitol, where the convention will meet in the hall of the house of representatives. The following programme will then be observed:

senaives. The following programme with the cobserved:
Prayer by the Rev. T. P. Cleveland.
Address of welcome, President W. L. Calhoun,
Introductory remarks, Captain H. H. Colquitt.
The convention will then organize and the chairman chosen will respond to the address of welcome.
All members of committees will wear a yellow badge. All delegates will be furnished with a badge by the committees. Any delegate desiring information as to a hotel or boarding place can get it from any member of the committees or by application to Dr. Amos Fox, chairman committee on public comfort.

Hugh H. Colquitt,
Chairman committee of reception.

When the business of the convention is com-

When the business of the convention is completed the veterans will adjourn until the eve ning when a reception will be given at the capitol. Speeches of welcome will be made by Governor Gordon, Hon. Fleming duBig-Speaker A. S. Clay, Hon. T. Massengale, Hon. W. C. Glenn,

Hon. Robert Berner and by visiting veterans.
The new capitol will be lighted up from basement to cupola, and a military band will be in attendance. A royal reunion of the confederate veterans is assured. The ladies of Atlanta are especially invited.

At the meeting vestering the several confederate veterans was referred by the several confederate veterans was referred by the several confederate veterans was referred by the several confederate veterand was referred by the several confederate veterand was referred by the several confederate veterates when the several confederate veterates when the several confederates are several confederates.

lanta are especially invited.

At the meeting yesterday the several committees were advised again of their duties.
The committees are:
Committee of public comfort—Amos Fox, chairman; W. D. Ellis, R. M. Clayton.
Committee of reception at depots—J. H. Ketner, chairman; H. F. Starke, Henry C. Hamilton, Charles D'Alvigny, E. P. Black, R. L. Rodgers, L. P. Thomas, W. W. Hurburt, S. H. Landrum, Committee of recention at Confidence to black, C.

P. Thomas, W. W. Hurlburt, S. H. Landrum
Committee of reception at Confederate hall—K. C.
Divine, chairman; C. T. Furlow, George B. Forbes,
Patrick McQuald, W. H. Harrison.
Committee of reception at place of meeting—
James M. Couper, chairman; J. W. Rankin, T. B.
Neal, J. S. Todd, John B. Gordon.
Committee on finance—W. L. Calhoun, chairman;
S. M. Inman, Robert F. Maddox, George Hillyer,
George Winship.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

A quiet wedding was celebrated at the residence of Mr. Alfred Prescott, on Calhoun street, yesterday. Miss Anne Bermis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Prescott, was united in marriage to Mr. Clement Grenelle Bradley, Rev. Dr. Branham performing the ceremony. The wedding was a quiet one, only a few relatives and friends being present. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Bradley left for a visit to Marviand.

left for a visit to Maryland.

Miss Prescott is a young lady who has many friends in Atlanta, a charming and handsome young lady. Mr. Bradley is a popular young business man. The well-wishes of many friends follow them in their new life.

Mrs. R. F. Maddox and Miss Maddox are me again, after a pleasurable trip to Tallulah Mr. James W. Vaughan has returned from a pleasant visit to relatives at Littleton, N. C.

Mr. J. C. Freeman and Charles W. Crank-

shaw left for a three weeks' trip through the northern cities yesterday. Messrs. Thomas Peters and Dun Judah, and

the other Atlantians who attended the commence ment at Sewance, have returned to the city. Mr. W. J. Cole, distri Mr. W. J. Cole, district manager of the Bell Telephone company, had a visitor at his home yes-

terday, a lassie, who evinces a disposition to make that her home. The members of the cast and chorus of "Trial

Miss May Belle Hill, a most charming young lady, who has been visiting friends in Rome, is spending a few days at Major Blacknail's, iu Wes

End, on her return to her home in New York. Mrs. C. C. McGehee and Miss Mary McGe-

hee are at Warm Springs, Ga., for a week or two. Judge Newman, who has been spending everal months at Hale's Springs Tenn return to Atlanta with his family tonight. He will arrive on the 12 o'clock train. Mrs. Cook, who has been passing her 'vacation with Judge Newman. will also return. She will not, however, resume her labors in the United States district court office until the first of September. Judge Newman will open court during the first week in October.

Mrs. John Blackmar and children, who have

turned home yesterday.

The musical entertainment, which was to have been given last Tuesday evening at Grace Congregational church, has been postponed until Friday evening. It will be given then if the eather will permit.

A party of six gentlemen and one young lady arrived in Atlanta vesterday and went at once to orthyed in Atlanta yesterday and went at once to the Metropolitan hotel. They registered as Mr. N. J. Copps, Miss S. Bertie Long, Mr. J. N. Long, Mr. M. S. Long, of Tate county, and Mr. P. J. Mogarry and T. W. Tree, of Montgomery. A little later the entire party went to the home of Fathar Keily, where Mr. Copps and Miss Long were married. Mr. Copps is the superintendant of the Kennesaw Marble works, in Tate county. He is a Roman Catholic, and as he could find no priest in that section to marry him he was obliged to come

As his wife was a Protestant they could not be married in church.

Mr. and Mrs. Thad C. Sturgis, and their little son, left for the west yesterday, Mrs. Sturgis and her son, go to spend several menths at Butte Mont., and Mr Sturgis accompanied them as far as

A SERIOUS CHARGE. A Well-Dressed Railroad Conductor Locked Up.

Yesterday afternoon, Officers Gene Couch and John Abbott arrested Frank H. Connor, a well-dressed white man, on Marietta street.

Connor was acting like a drunken man, and was told to go bome, but would not do it. He walked across the street, and was arrested by the officers. When his umbrella was investigated it was found to contain a yellow covered ham that was taken from the front of S. C. Glass's

store.

Councer had two notes on the Bank of Duman, Colorado, one for \$186 and the other for \$200. He also had a commission as notary public issued by the governor of Kansas.

Connor claims that he had just arrived from Kansas City, that he is a railroad conductor and lately in the employ of the Armour Packing company. pany.

He was under the influence of liquor when ar rested, but claimed that he bought the ham. He was locked up to awais a bearing.

THE VETERAN JOURNALIST AND THE

The First Experiment of the Brown-Sequard Theory is Made in the Case of Colonel J. W. Avery-Dr. Green Tries It. The Brown-Sequard elixir-of-life craze ha

eached Atlanta. The first patient to be given the elixir was

Colonel Isaac W. Avery.
Dr. E. H. Green, a warm, personal friend of lonel Avery, made the experiment, and in order to demonstrate the harmlessness of the elixir, injected some of it in his own body.

Colonel Avery is all right. Dr. Green isn't. The experiment was made Tuesday night, but was quietly made at the residence of the Misses Green, where Colonel and Mrs. Avery are visiting, and nothing was known of it until yesterday.

Colonel Avery's health has, for some time past, been very poor. The cause of this has een trouble from a wound received during the war coupled with an accident which th colonel met with at Washington last winter. Ever since that accident his health has been worse, and he has been confined to his bed. He and Mrs. Avery left Washington a few days ago to go to Dalton to attend the reunion of Colonel Avery's regiment, and when they reached Atlanta, his condition was such as to render his remaining here absolutely necessary While here Colonel Avery became very muc nterested in THE CONSTITUTION'S accounts of the experimente of the Brown-Sequard elixir. He is the guest of friends on Currier street, and on Tuesday when Dr. Green called, he suggested that the elixir be tried upon him.

Dr. Green expressed a willingness to admin-ster the medicine if Colonel Avery was anxious to have it done. Arrangements were accordingly made and later in the day the exper-

iment was pade.

In this case the parts used in making the

elixir were taken from a young lamb.

When the time came for making the injec tion Dr. Green first injected some of the fluid into his own body. He then made four injections in Colenel Avery—one in each arm above the elbow, and one in each leg above the knee.

The effects of the experiment were watched for with great interest. Colonel Avery slept as usual, and until yesterday there was no apparent change in his condition. The only thing noticeable yesterday was his extreme drowsiness-much as if under the influence of some drug. Later last evening he awake and seemed bright and cheerful, but so far as his attendants could tell there was little, if any

change from his usual state.
"How did I feel?", the colonel! said, repeating a question asked him last night. "Why, as near as I can tell itfelt more like an electric shock, than anything else. You know I have been receiving electrical treatment for some time and there seems to me to be little difference in the immediate effects of the two methods of treatment. My arm where the injection was made is sore to the touch. a long time they have had very little feeling in them, but now they feel just as if they had

been vaccinated." Late last night, Colonel Avery was reported

as resting easy. He hopes to be well enough to go to Dalton on Saturday. Dr. Green did not fare so well. The experiments throughout the country have empha-sized the fact that the effect of the elixir upon a well man is likely to be injurious, and Dr. Green has given personal demonstration of that fact. He, too, says the first sensation is like a shock of electricity, going over his entire body. He had a high fever yesterday, and but for the desire to see his patient, he would have remained at his home in Hapeville.

The result of this experiment will be watched with deep interest. Nobody is better known in Georgia than Colonel Avery, and his hosts of friends hope that this new clixir may bring him health and strength. He is the first to receive the treatment, but

there are others.

Several prominent physicians will make experiments within the next few days.

ABOUT THE DUEL. An Alabama Paper Makes a Sharp Criti-

cism. From the Huntsville Mercury.

Reporters and their dispatches to the press have done the best they could to make a farce out of this affair. But it certainly came very mar a tragedy. Nothing prevented such a result but the magnanimity of Mr. Patrick Calboun towards his

opponent, Mr. Williamson.

By extraordinary arrangement, proposed by Mr. Jack King, of Rome, Ga., and protested against finally acquesced in, Mr. after the word "fire," fired tum five times in succession from his Smith & Weson revolver at Mr. Calhoun. Though reported a god shot, he failed to hit his adversary. Mr. Ca houn fired one shot and reserved the rest until Mr. Williamson had exhausted his weapon and was at the mercy of his fous remaining balls, to be fired at

The code of honor is not responsible for the predicament into which the second of Mr. Williament placed his principal, and, that he was not killed, is not to the credit of Mr. King, but is due solely to the cool courage and absence of vindictiveness on the

part of Mr. Calhoun. The code of honor requires seconds, who are supposed to be dispassionate and who are responsible to the public for the conduct of personal affairs, after exhausting all efforts for an amicable adjustment of difficulties, to agree upon "terms of meet ing," written and signed in duplicate, whose prim salities are fairness and humanity. Bluffling and truculence are inimical to the spirit and letter of the usuages of gentlemen and are outside of the purview and the practice of the code.

Yet it appears, that, in this instance, on a point of honor produced by a misunderstanding between gentlemen and finally adjusted without the sacrifice of life or bloodshed, the second of Mr. William son insisted on an exchange of five shots by each of the principals before an effort be made to come t an understanding and arrange the difficulty. The proposition may have been a bluff. It turned out a reckless exposure of the life of his principal-

sholly without warrant in the code. With responsibility to the public seconds are sup-dosed to have level heads and knowledge. Igno-rance is no excuse for ruffianism and blood-thirsty proceedings are not in accord with honorable re dress.

HE STOLE BILLIARD BALLS. Tony Matthis, After Robbing the Kimball

House, is Arrested.
Yesterday Patrolman Pelot arrested Tony Matthis, a negro, who has been employed around the Kimball house.
Tony had eight billiard balls that he was trying to sell on Decatur street. He was arretsed and the balls recovered. They had been stolen from the Kimball house billiard rooms, and being worth six dollars apiece, they amounted to the value of forty-eight dollars.

Matthis is locked up at the stationhouse, and the balls have been identified. House, is Arrested.

Death of Mr. Ed Park in LaGrange. LaGrange today mourns the death of one of her best and most popular young men. Mr. Ed Park breathed his last at 3 o'clock this afternoon. He was about twenty-two years old, and was the second son of Dr. J. F. Park, the well known educator. He had been sick with pneumonia only a few days.

the balls have been identified.

The Same Old Excuse.

From Time.

Judge-Prisoner, you are found guilty of assaulting an officer while you were in an intoxi-cated condition. Have you anything to say before the court passes sentence upon you?" The Prisoner (meekly)—Please your honor, I

didn't know I was loaded. Killing Two Birds.

Aunt Hettle-Well, Juliet, did you marry the man of your choice?
. Juliet-Well, I should smile! And I cut out

THE VETERANS OF GEORGIA TRIED ON COLONEL AVERY CAPT. WILLIAMSON'S CARD. HE SENDS HIS REPLY TO GENERAL

He Explains His Connection With the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus and With the Negotiations.

ATLANTA, Ga., August 14, 1889.-Edite Constitution: In regard to the statement sent to THE CONSTITUTION by General E. P. Alexander, president of the Central railroad, and published in your issue of last Saturday, I wish to say that I would have answered it sooner, but for engagements, which kept me away from Atlanta until teday.

For the last flye ways. I have been engaged more

For the last five years I have been engaged upon the project of building a railroad from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Carrollton, Ga., and to Montgomery, At lanta, Macon and the Atlantic sen-board, including

projected branches to other points.

1 have succeeded in building and equipping one bundred and firty (140) miles of standard guage road from Chattanooga to Carrolton, besides some-ten miles of short branches.

In my efforts to forward this enterprise I have, at

various times up to the 1st of August, (1887), applied to every source from which I thought I could procure aid in building theroad from Chattanooga to

I had interviews and correspondence upon this subject with Mr. John H. Inman in 1886, (who then had no official connection with either the Georgia Central or the Richmond and West Point terminal); with Major J. W. Johnson then president of the Georgia Pacific raliroad; with Captain W. G. Raoul then president of the Central railroad, and with

many other gentlen: When General Alexander succeeded Captain

then president of the Central railroad, and with many other gentlemen.

When General Alexander succeeded Captain Raoul as president of the Central Railroad and Eanking company, in January, 1887, the negotiations were continued with General Alexander. General Alexander is mistaken in his statement that my plan was to build the road and lease it to the Central. I firmly believed then that the control of the Central railroad or the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, but was onsidered an entirely independent system, and I sought a connection with the Central railroad but was onsidered an entirely independent system, and I sought a connection with the Central railroad at Carrollton upon what I consider fair terms of exchange of business. I never contemplated parting with the control of my railroad, but desired to give to the Central railroad an opportunity to make a connection with it at Carrollton upon fair terms to both parties.

When I called to see General Alexander, in Savannah, soon after his election to the presidency of the Central railroad, he courteously declined to talk to me upon the subject and referred me to Mr. H. B. Hollins, his vice-president and financial agent, who was then in Savannah. The negotiations were taken up by Mr. Hollins and myself and continued there and in New York until some time in July of that year (1887.)

In the negotiations between Mr. Hollins and myself during this period, there were various propositions discussed between us, but I am satisfied that we never went so far as to sign any agreement upon the subject. Some time during the early part of April, 1887, I conceived the idea that Mr. Hollins, as vice-president and financial ageut of the Central Railroad and Banking company, wentil not arrive at any agreement with him, without however absolutely suspending the road, and the result was that in September following (1877) to consumated my arrangements and formed a construction company of st. ong capitalists in America and the result was that in September following

ith the tentral Radirond and Banking company obting to a control of the former road by the latter. It is true that I did make a proposition to General lexander to lease the Savananh, Griffin and North labama radirond, which he declined.

The chathanooga, Rome and Columbus railread in the field for the purpose of extending its line and building up a system of railronds which will hable it to connets with other railronds in the

and building up a system of railroads which will enable it to compete with other railroads in tho same territory and get a fair share of business. In doing this it is my desire to have fair competition and I do not ask anything else.

I trust I do not do an injustice to General Alexander when I infer that his statement was evidently intended to influence the present general assembly inregard to pending legislation, directed against railroad combinations in this state, which tend to defeat or lessen competition and encourage monopoly.

with the Central railroad and all it branches and leaved lines, the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, the Atlanta and West Point railroad, the Richmond and Danville railroad, the Georgia Pacific railroad, the Georgia railroad, and probably others which I have not mentioned, all under the control of one combination, the independent lines of railroad in Georgia are placed at great disadvantage, in the matter of business. Some of the tage in the matter of business. Some of the connections of the Chattanoega, Rome and Columbus milread that belong to this combination have refused to prome freight traffic with it; and there are many ways in which the Richmond and West Point Terminal memopoly can, in the practical administration of the affairs or its respective lines, evade the law or the orders of rulings of the Georgia railroad commission without becoming Hable to any of the penalties that may now exist in such cases. Combination is a difficult thing to hold to accountability, and over futersiate commerce the Georgia railroad commission has no

ning to hold to accountability, and over interstate ommerce the Georgia railroad commission has no thing to hold to accountability, and over intersante commerce the Georgia railroad commission has no control.

I do not believe it was the policy of the state of Georgia or the intention of the legislatures in granting the respective charters of the Central railroad, Georgia railroad. Attanta and Charlotte Air-Line railroad, Macon and Brunswick railroad. Attanta and Charlotte Air-Line railroad, Macon and Brunswick railroad and Georgia railroad. Georgia Pactife railroad and other railroads now formed into the combination controlled by the Richmond and West Point Terminal company, that these several railroads should be united into one immense system the practical effect of which is to destroy competition in matters of transportation, and to defeat all future railroad building in Georgia; first, because the monojoly practically controlling all the railroads in Georgia will get the business any way and therefore has no inducement to build additional railroads; and second, because men who are outside of the monopoly with be deterred from putting money into new railroads in Georgia while the tremendous power of the monopoly with which new roads must contend is calculated to strangle them.

What the present legislature in its wisdom will do with this question of course I am unable to say. I do feel confident, however, that the grand principle embodied in the constitution of Georgia and tollowed in the amended Olive bill, prohibiting railroad compinations in Georgia which have the effect to defeat or lessen competition in their respective businesses and to encourage monopoly, will be certred out sooner or later by practical legislation.

Only give the people of Georgia time to think

islation.
Only give the people of Georgia time to think over this question and to contemplate and see its effect upon the prosperity of the state, and 1 I awo no doubt that some measure sufficiently effective to prevent the consolidation of competing lines of railroads in Georgia will be passed with such unanimity that monopolists will not risk a violation of its provisions.

unanimity that montplems of its provisions.

This is a great problem, a great practical question, and I predict it will be an issue in this state until it is settled in accordance with the fundamental principles embodled in the Olive bill. Respectfully, J. D. WILLIAMSON.

A QUEER HAUL

A Negro and a White Man Arrested on Broad Street.
Last night Charlie Witt, white, and Henry

Wright, a negro, were arrested at the room of the former on Broad street. Young Witt had on a mother-hubbard dress and Young Witt had on a mother-hubbard dress and was brought to the station house in that garb.

The charges against the two are disorderly conduct. For sometime young Witt has been dressing himself in woman's clothes of evenings, and dancing and singing in his room. The authorities were informed that he and two negroes were guilty of in proper practices, and those who roomed next to young Witt, complained of the matter to the police.

Witt says that he was only practicing to sing in a beer garden, and threatens to sue the city on account of his arrest.

DEATH OF A LADY.

Mrs. Cornella Smith Passes Peacefully

The funeral of Mrs. Cornelia Smith will occur at the First Methodist church this morning at

Mrs. Smith was the daughter of the late Judge William Ezzard, and sister of Mrs. William Ezzard Jr. She leaves a son, Mr. Guey Smith, who is well know in Atlanta.

Mrs. Smith was a lady who was very much beloved and admired by a large circle of friends, and her death casts a gloom over the community where

THE THIRD SECTION

OF THE W. & A. LEASE BILL FIN-ISHED IN COMMITTEE,

The Rankin Amendment Lost-Very Little Change Made in the Substitute Bill-Two as Adopted.

The third section of the lease bill is per fected, at least so far as the committee of the

whole is concerned.

The Rankin amendment was lost. Only a few slight changes were made, and ections 3 and 4 were adopted as amended.

Section 3. Be it further spacied, that said lease shall in no way interfere with the contract now existing between the state and present lesses, and the lessees under this act shall receive the road-bed in its present condition, natural and ordinary wear and tear excepted, the personality as per inventory of file in the secretary of state's office, subject to the right of the present lessees at option to deliver the property therein specified, if in good condition as when received by them, or property of like kind and character, in a like condition, but of increased capacity, or upon failure to do so, then to account for the same in money.

In case the lessee or lessees, under this act, shall fall or refuse to pay whaterver sum may be agreed AS AMENDED.

fall or refuse to pay whaterver sum may be agreed nan or reinse to pay whatever som may be acceeding to the provisions of this act, as a monthly rental, into the treasury of the state within twenty days after the end of the month, the lessee or lessees shall forfeit to the state six month's rental as damages, to be collected out of the bonds deposited under this act. For failing or refusing to comply with said lease contract, the governor, at his option, may declare the lease forfeited and take immediate possession of said road and its appurtenances, and, if any resistance is offered by the lessee or lessees, it shall be the duty of the sheriffs of all the counties in this state, through which said rail-road runs. to aid the governor with the posse cometatus of their respective counties to take the possession and expel the lessee or lessees who have falled or refused to make payments when due as aforesaid, and, in ten days after he has terminated the lease and taken possession of the road for the state, the governor shall apply the remaining bonds deposited as damages on account of the forfeiture as far as the same

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That said lessees shall deposit with the treasurer of the state recognized valid bonds of the state of Georgia, or of the United States, of the par value of five hundred thousand dollars, and should said bonds at any time depreciate in value below their par value, or be reduced in payment of penalty in the nature of forfeiture, said lessess shall within thirty days make good said deposit on being notified thereof by the governor, by the deposit of other bonds of like kind as above, so that bonds of the par and market value of five hundred thousand dollars shall at all times be deposited with the treasurer as aforestid and in deposited with the treasurer as aforesaid, and in default thereof the governor may in his discretion declare said lease forfeited, with all the incidents of forfeiture herein provided. It shall be the duty of the governor and treasurer from time to time to inquire into the value of said bonds so deposited and report the same to each session of the legista-ture, and said bonds shall be held as collateral security by the state for the faithful performance of all the terms, obligations and contracts of the lessees under said lease.

THE RANKIN AMENDMENT

was amended several times before being finally voted upon, and finally less by a vote of 86 to 44. This is the could not believe assumended: "That before any own and its appurtenances are offered for lease it shall be ascertained, in such manner as this general assembly shall de-termine, between the state and the present lessees, whether the road and its appurtenance and equipment shall be offered for lease in their present condition; and what compensation, it any, the present lessees shall receive for de-livering the road and its appurtenances and equipment in such condition to the lessee or lessees under this act. In case of agreement between the state and present lessees, then the road, its appurtenances and entire present equipment in the condition they now are shall be offered for lease. In case of failure to agree on or before September 1st, then the road and its appurtenances shall be offered, the roadbed and real property of the road its result in the road and its appurtenances shall be offered, the roadbed and real property of the road in its present condition, natural wear and tear only excepted, and the personal property as not inventors on and the personal property, as per inventory on file in executive office, or its equivalent in

The Day's Session.

Just after the reading of the journal yester-day, Mr. Jones, of Chatooga, offered a reso-lution to close debate on the third section at

Il o'clock.

Judge Harrell, of Webster, had paved the way for this the day before by a resolution to close the debate, not only on the third section, but on the entire bill.

Mr. Jones's resolution was carried, and the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole.

JUDGE LAWSON, OF PUTNAM, obtained the floor. His speech, only about thirty minutes long, was one of the strongest made this session. Many regarded it as the best. Centanly its practical effect was imme diate and decisive, and determined beyond all peradventure the fate of the Rankin amend-It was business-like, conservative, and

discussion of the amendment," said Judge Lawson, has taken an unnecessarily wide range. It has been argued as if it involved the question of betterments. I differ volved the question of betterments. I differ toto coclo with this view of the subject. It does not deal with the question of betterments. It looks toward the future, not the past. That matter is altogether irrelevant. If the Rankin amendment were adopted, and all its provisions executed, we would be as far from a settlement of the matter of betterments as we now are, or ever have been. What then is the issue upon which we are betterments as we now are, or ever have been.

What, then, is the issue upon which we are to vote? The first proposition of the amendment is whether the Western and Atlantic road, its apportenances and equipment shall be leased in its present condition. It is represented that the road is now in first-class condition. Every one knows that to keep the road in this condition until the expiration of the present lease, sixteen months hence, will require a large outlay of money. Defective and decaying rails and cross ties must be repaired and replaced, the roadbed must be repaired and replaced, the roadbed must be repaired and replaced, the roadbed must be repaired, bridges kept in good condition, and much other work done to preserve the integrity of the road. The gentleman from Gordon said yesterday that the cost of keeping the road, as ascertained by him, would be \$79,000 per annum. I assume this amount to be correct. The cost, then, for sixteen months would be about \$105,000. Are you prepared to appropriate this amount, or any approximate amount, for this amount, or any prepared to appropriate this amount, or any approximate amount, for this purpose? 1 am

not.

The next proposition of the amendment is to ascertain at what amount the equipment of the road can be purchased. I understand the equipment to mean, as expressed in the amendment, the locomotives and cars owned by the lessees and used in conducting the business of the road. Are you prepared to appropriate money for the purchase of these? In the report of commissioners of the state who examined this road in 1888, the engines and cars owned by the lessees were valued at a sum exceeding \$350,000. Can you appropriate this amount for the purchase of them? I find no warrant in the constitution of the state for such appropriation. The general assembly is authorized to levy taxes for the support of the state government and its institutions, or the support of common schools, for the support of the support of the support of the state does not seem to the support of th the support of the state government and its institutions, or the support of common schools,
for the payment of the state debt, and for
supplying wounded soldiers with artificial
limbs, but no, where in that instrument do I
find authority for the levy of taxes to buy engines and ears to be leased to others. But assuming that the general assembly were competent to make such appropriation, how could
the state be benefited by it? If we proposed
to resume possession of the property and allow
it to be run by the state, as was done prior to
the lease of it, it might be wise to appropriate
money to keep it in its present good condition.
But the bill under consideration proposes to
lease it, and to lease it not in its present good
condition, but in its present condition minus
the deprioration of ordinary and
natural wear and tear for sixteen months use. It is obvious that it
will lease for less money than if it were leased
in its present condition.

The lessees under the pending bill therefore

will lease for less money than if it were leased in its present condition.

The lessees under the pending bill, therefore, can well afford to make arrangement by contract with the present lesses to keep up the road. It will be to their interest to do so. If it would benefit the state, in the event it should resume control of the road, to expend money in its improvement it would in like manner benefit the incoming lessees to do so.

If the state, as it is alleged, can by spending one dollar now save two dollars in future repairs the incoming lessees can certainly do so, especially as they will be under obligation by the pending bill to keep the road in first class condition. I think, also, that they could, more easily than the state, make a satisfactory contract with the lessees respecting the keeping up the road until the expiration of the present lease. The next proposition of the amendment is to lease the road, its appertenances and equipment, in their present good condition, in the event the present lessees, for the consideration mentioned, will agree to keep them in such condition. Whether or not they will be kept in their present condition will depend entirely upon the conduct of the lessees. The proposition, therefore, is virtually one that the state shall become surity for the lessees in keeping up the road and its equipment. The road and its equipment cannot be kept in its present good condition unless the lessees do it, and by this amendment the state is required to gusrantee that the lessees will do so. The state assumes the relation and liability of a suriety or guarantee. Now I suppose that the lessees are as honorable and trustworthy as anybody. All that I know of them as tenants of the state is to their credit, and I know nothing to their disparagement. But I am unwilling that the state shall become surity or guarantee for any one. I would not stake her credit or her character upon the uncertain event of any such transactions.

The next proposition of the amendment, is that in the event we cannot lease the road in its present condition, we shall offer it for lease in its condition of 1871. This in effect would

its present condition, we shall offer it for lease in its condition of 1871. This in effect would its present condition, we shall offer it for lease in its condition of 1871. This in effect would voluntarily depreciate our own property and offer to the bidder less in value than we have. The road will lease for less or more according to the condition in which it is known that it will be delivered to the lessee. If in good condition it will lease for more; if in bad condition it will lease for more; if in bad condition it will lease for less. Now, it is represented that in 1871 its condition was totally bad, run down and unfit for conducting the business offered it. It is obvious that a road in such condition in this day of intense competition and rapid transit could not be expected to bring a large sum on a lease. It should not be offered in this condition unless its condition must necessarily be such at the end of the existing lease. On the other hand, it is stated that the road is now in superb condition; that by reasonable and ordinary use it would be impossible within sixteen months to degrade it to the condition of 1871; that no one knows the life of steel rails on the road; that they may remain good and service-plet for ² or for ² O years, and therefore, that

degrade it to the condition of 13/1; that no one knows the life of steel rails on the road; that they may remain good and serviceable for 20 or for 50 years, and, therefore, that the deterioration of the road until the expiration of the existing lease would be inappreciable. If this be true, it would be unwise and unbusiness-like to lease the road as of the condition of 1871. We might reasonably expect a loss to the state of many thousand dollars. Having said what I intended to say in the pending amendment I desire to say a word on the subject of betterments. I do so not because they are embraced in the amendment or mentioned in the pending bill but solely because the subject has been discussed by those who have preceded me. The question of betterments must be decided by the law of our own state. It does not matter what the laws of other states are, or what have been the decisions of their courts. The law of this state is that "anything intended to remain permanently in its place, whether attached to the soil or not, is a fixture." Who will say that the railroad track the side tracks, the indiges, the donots. is a fixture." Who will say that the railroad track, the side tracks, the bridges, the depots etc. were not intended to remain permaneculy in their places? Would anyone risk stutification by such denial? If intended to remain permanently in their places, they are fixtures, and if fixtures, they cannot be removed by the tenant, and no compensation is due him for erecting such fixtures, unless done by the consent of the landlord

sout of the landlord.

MR. MATTHEWS, OF HOUSTON,
offered the following amendment to the Ran
kin amendment:

"To sinke out the last sentence after the word
offer and inset the following in lieu thereof. The
roadbed in its present condition, natural wear and
and tear only excepted, and the personal property
as per inventory of fice in the executive office, or
its equivalent in kind."

Mr. Matthews then followed in a strong
speech favoring the amendment as amended.
It was a strong, sensible speech, and was listened to with marked attention.

"In explanation," saik he, "of the 'amendment that I send to the desk I wish to offer
only a few remarks. Some serious and weighty
objections have been urged to that part of the
Raukin amendment which I seek to meet by
the change proposed. In event this change is Rankin amendment which I seek to meet by the change proposed. In event this change is effected in the Rankin amendment, I see no rational objection to its incorporation into the third section of the bill now under considera-tion. The gentleman from Putnam has, in my judgment, although opposing the Rankin amendment, put this discussion upon the true basis. As he truly says, the question of betbasis. As he truly says, the question of bet-terments is not involed in the third section,

terments is not involed in the third section, nor in the Rankin amendment.

"The question is, will it be wise for this house to provide in this lease bill, that an effort shall be made to divest the road that we propose to lease, of any of the uncertainty that now hangs about it? Shall we make a provision, that by a conference with the lessees we shall see if we can make an advantageous trade with them in order to offer the road in its present condition? It is admitted on all hands that, as the present lessees to run sixteen months, the present lessees is to run sixteen months, the present lessees have the entire right to economize their expenditures upon the road, and has to depreciate its value very largely by the time the road will be delivered to the new lessees. Of course they may not run the road down below the condition in which they received it, but within that limit this reduction of expenditures may be legally made by them. Now the Rankin amendment seeks to meet this state of things by providing that we try to contract is to run sixteen months, the present lesse

the condition in which they received it, but within that limit this reduction of expenditures may be legally made by them. Now the Rankin amendment seeks to meet this state of things by providing that we try to contract with these lessees so as to offer this road in a certain condition, that intending bidders may bid upon a known and fixed property. If this can be done, the state will be the gainer, for as a business principle it pays to offer property for lease or for sale in its best shape. This amendment also proposes that if no satisfactory or advantageour arrangement of this sort can be made, then the road shall be offered as section 3 provides. By no means can we be injured by it, and there is a good chance that we may be benefitted. All the dire prophecies that the treasury will hereby be opened and depleted by the payment of betterments, are vain and unfounded. If this general assembly can come to no understanding with our present tenants, there is the end of it. If we can, of course there will be a great advantage gained and all the trouble questions that this legislature or some other legislature has to meet, will be happily solved.

As to the emphatic declaration made in this discussion by the gentleman from DeKalb (Mr. Candler), that the state would be making a fatal concession to the lessees by having any conference with them on the subject, I concontess that I cannot see it. He speaks of this proposition as making them "co-equal judges with the state," which he considers as unbecoming the dig, ity of a sovereign republic. Mr. Chairman, this is no case of judges or of courts. It simply pro poses a business negotiation between parties to a contract for a change in soure of the terms of the original contract. These lessees are parties to this contract, as is the state, and the negotiations may be easily had without any compropriate money as a proportiate for. With the greatest respect for his opinion, here I take the liberty of differing with him totally. As to whether it is advisable that the state

lease.

But all that matter would be relegated to the time when the present lossees and this assembly are discussing the matter in a subsequent negotiation.

Mr. Chairman, we have had much elequence during this protracted discussion, but far too much time has been devoted to irreleyant matter. The idea of the Rankin amendment is a wise one, and its conservatism and absolute harmlessness leave without any justification the violent and abusive attacks made upon it. I shall your for it with great hearti-

ness and a perfect conviction that in its present shape it is proper and wise.

MR. GLENN, OF WHITEFIED, followed in a short speech:

"I do not believe," said he, "that the third section of the original lease act, gave to the lessees the right to kept the rolling stock, should they wish, and account for the same in money equivalent. It is their duty, under the contract, to return car for car and engine for engine. Any proposition that concedes the right of the lessees to keep these cars, is objectionable. It is doubly objectionable because it blends the rights of the incoming and outgoing lessees.

THE YOUNG MEN'S LEAGUE.

THE GRAND RALLY AT THE CAPITOL LAST NIGHT.

Short Speeches by Several of the Members of the Legislature and Much Esthusiasm—Members of the Legislature and such Esthusiasm—Members of the Legisla

it blends the rights of the incoming and outgoing lessees.

"The faith of Georgia is behind this lease, and business men are to take that as guaranty. There is nothing in the constitution to prohibit the giving of such a guaranty. If the state has the right to lease, she has the power to fix and make the terms available, and then to carry the terms into effect.

"The amendment that I have proposed, the second on the printed list, defines what property is to be leased and how we are to lease. It takes from the Lonisville and Nashville a monopoly in bidding. With that amendment the third section furnishes a safe basis fur business consideration."

Mr. Gordon, of Chatham.

"I would not speak again," said he, "but there is one point in the Rankin amendment that has, I believe, been entirely overlooked. I call your attention to the fact that it provides for the transfer of the 'entire present equipments'—provides, in other words, for the straightent nurshes of the surproposition rolling. stor the transfer of the entire present equipmynts—provides, in other words, for the straightout purchase of the surplus rolling stock. The lessees want a market for this property, and know very well that the state would be a good market. It is not our business to purchase property in order to lease it for the state.

to purchase property in order to lease it for the state.

"Arether point is that all this is to be done before an effect is made to lease the road. I won't say that the lessees have no rightful claims against the state. They have some such claims, and it may be best some day to confer and settle these claims about as proposed. There are equities to be considered, but why before the lease?

"Again, these claimants for betterments are not the original lessees. These claimants have no power to run down or change the road, and that is an empty threat. The lessees still control that road, and Joseph E. Brown is president of that road. Do you think he is a man to let the earnings of the road go out to the Louisville and Nashville stockholders as dividends until that road is in good condition and

Louisville and Nashville stockholders as dividends until that road is in good condition and he is safe under the contract of 1870? He is not the man to do any such thing.

"It has been urged that the term 'wear and tear' is indefinite. While it may be so to the members of this house, it is not indefinite to a railroad expert. Such a man can calculate from data easy of access, by plain addition and subtraction, with mathematical certainty, the condition of the rails sixteen months from now.

condition of the rails sixteen months from now.

"The state's guaranty can't involve more than \$20,000, and in my judgment it don't involve one cent. We are dealing with a lease for not less than twenty years—240 months—and is a difference of \$50,000 to come between you and a desirable trade? The question is now, can the legislature be fooled into delaying action until it is too late to act?"

NO AMENDMENTS.

No AMENDMENTS.

It was already a few minutes past eleven o'clock, and a call was made for a close of the discussion on this section.

discussion on this section.

A vote on the Rankin amendment was first had and the amendment A vote on the Rahkin amendment was lost, 86 to 44.
Mr. Glein's amendment was put to a vote

Mr. Holtzclaw's amendment fell next Mr. Holtzclaw's amendment fell next.
looked as though the house was going to ado;
the third section without an amendment.
Mr. McDonald's amendment came up. He
saved it by tabling it for the time being.
Mr. Humphreys, of Brooks, withdrew his
avendment.

Mr. Snelson, of Meriwether, had introduced a lengthy amendment. It came next, and its author was about the only man that voted for

The next amendment was by Mr. Church, of Catoosa. Even its author failed to vote for it, and it was snowed under without a single fa-

Mr. Raukin offered another amendment. It was promptly snowed under.

TWO SMALL AMENDMENTS,
Then the house relented.

Mr. Candler, of DeKalb, got in a verbal

amendment on the expression, "natural wear and tear." It reads now "natural and ordinary wear and tear."

Then the amendment offered by Mr. Gam ble, of Jefferson, came up. It was favored by Mr. Bernard others of the committee and passed, 65 to 46.

The third section was then adopted as

THE FOURTH SECTION. Mr. Matthews, of Houston, offered an amendment striking out "at once" in the forfeiture clause and inserting "sixty days."

Mr. Rankin offered an amendment changing the time to thirty days, which amend

accepted. ter considerable discussion Mr. Matthews adopted.
Mr. Rankin wanted to strike out "may in his discretion" and insert "shall" in the for-feiture clause. The amendment was lost.

THE FIFTH SECTION was then adopted.

THE FIFTH SECTION

was then taken up for consideration. The first amendment is that by Mr. Hoff, of Bibb. It was discussed briefly, but not voted upon yesterday.

That will be the first business this forenoon.

LIGHTNING'S FREAKS. The Eyelets of a Man's Shoes Torn Out-Two Cows Killed.

A queer freak of lightning occurred at Kirk-A quest roung wood a few days ago.

A young man named Gay was struck by lightning and the shock was so great that it tore the cyclets

and the shock was so great that out of his shoes,
Strange to say, Mr. Gay was not injured beyond the shock of the stroke, and is as good as ever.
Mr. Burpitt had two valuable cows killed yesterday by a lightning stroke at Kirkwood, Mr. Burpitt runs a dairy farm on Mr. Sid H. Phelan's place and the loss of the cows falls quite heavy upon him. A BURGLARY.

Mr. L. Fresh, the Auctioneer, the Victim Watches and Money Stolen.
Tuesday night when Mr. L. Fresh, the

usiness he must have locked a burglar in his When he opened it yesterday morning he found the bolts all drawn and missed a lot of goods from the house.

A dozen watches were carried off and the drawer was robbed of about sixteen dollars in cash. Mr. Fresh no ified the police, who will keep a lookout for the thieves.

There are many forms of NERVOUS DEBILITY in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try

See today's programme in another column. Den't fail to attend.

The Brown Cotton Gin Co., New London, Conn., Manufacture Cotton Gins, Feeders and Condensers: Linters of improved patterns, with automatic feed, for Oil Mills; Ribs, Saws and repairs for Gins of all makers. Write for

Go to Chautauqua lectures and the season. See programme in another gramme in column.

at the house of representatives to hear the elo-quence of the members of the Young Men's Democratic league and of the younger demo rats who occupy seats in the general as sembly. The meeting was held under the auspices of

the Young Men's Democratic league. Its object was an interchange of opinion with the mbers of the legislature on the issues of the President Fulton Colville presided, and in

his opening remarks said:
"I take this opportunity of returning, in behalf of the democratic league of this city, our sincere thanks to the legislature for this ourteous tender of the use of their hall. Atlanta is a monument to a certain era in the history of this country, and July 22d, 1864, her day in that history. That was a day of defeat, like Bunker Hill, but its memory is a glorious one. More confederate blood was spilled in Atlanta than in the rest of the state There are more soldiers' graves around Atlanta than in the rest of this state. This very room is on sacred ground—the camping ground of one of the most famous southern If our forefathers fought on this very spot, is it not a fitting thing that their

very spot, is it not a fitting thing that their sons should gather here to talk over and treasure, the principles for which the fought and died?

"This club was organized six years ago, and has maintained an active organization ever since. Its object has been to keep united the intelligence of this section, and to guard against the dangers that political ambition and clashing commercial interests might entail on the state and the south. Our duty is to demonstrate that the business and political interests of this country are safer in the hands of the democracy than in the hands of any other party. Our object is to set aside some day democracy than in the hands of any other party. Our object is to set aside some day memorable in history, when we can invite distinguished democrats to address the people on the live and stirring issues of the times. We have already entertained a number of prominent democrats, as Samuel J. Randall, Grover Cleveland, Roger Q. Mills and others of national reputation.

"I shall now call upon a number of members of the legislature, who will address the meeting. The first gentleman I have the honor of introducing, is the Hon. Mr. Gleno, of Whitfield.

have the honor of introducing, is the Hon. Mr. Glenn, of Whitfield.

When Mr. Glenn arose and walked toward the speaker's stand, he was cheered. Mr. Glenndid not disappoint his admirers.

Mr. Newman, of Canton, followed in decidedly the hit of the evening, from a humorous standpoint. He began by saying that he had no idea of making a speech; that he didn't intend saying anything, but what he would say would be as harmless as an Atlanta duel. He illustrated his position by relating an anecdote of Governor Stevens. "One time when Governor Stevens was on his way to a certain town to try a case, he stopped a boy on the road to inquire the route. The boy said, "Gothis road a half mile, turn to your right and Now?" half mile, then to your left till you landing to how rock, then go about a mile and turn to you suck? "So you had not be turn to you suck?" "When you get there when it lost from the turn to you and if you and ain't lost from the turn what to say, and if you and ain't lost from the process of the past you."

Mr. Newman then spoke of the past you.

be darned."

Mr. Newman then spoke of the past gloly of the southern people, and urged that the young democracy live up to the traditions and young democracy live up to the traditions and precepts of their fathers.

All the speakers of the occasion acquitted themselves splendidly and all received a liberal share of applause, but space will not permit of giving a summary of their addresses.

Those who followed Mr. Newman were: Mr. Davis, of Burke; Mr. Hill, of Meriwether; Mr. Herrington, of Effingham, and Mr. Tuck, of Clarke.

The jubilee was closed by addresses from lessrs. William P. Hill and Eugene Mitchell in behalf of the league.

It was a spleudid rally. The league is a live organization with energetic officers, who have made it a living reality.

THE FUNERAL DIRECTORS. . A Called Meeting Yesterday at the Mark-

ham House.
Yesterday the Funeral Directors'|association of Georgia, met in the parlors of the Markham

There were about thirty-five of the directors present, and Mr. W. H. Platt, of Augusta, presided. The object of the meeting was to finish some very important business left over from the regular meeting that convened at Savnannah on May 28. The business was disposed of, and the association adjourned at four o'clock in the afternoon.

The members were then given a carriage ride around the city, visiting Grant park and other points of interest. The ride was tendered by the local undertakers, and was very heartily enjoyed by the members.

A Good Officer Resigns. Patrolman Green Conn, who has been on the mounted force for quite a while, has resigned. He has accepted a better position as a blacksmith in the employ of Mr. Tom Donaldson, who has charge of the Fulton county chaingang. Conn was a good officer.

Next to an Approving Conscience,
A vigorous stomach is the greatest of mundane
blessings. Sound digestion is a guaranty of quiet nerves, muscular elasticity, a hearty appelite and a nerves, muscular elasticity, a hearty appetite and a regular habit of body. Though not always a natural endowment, it may be acquired through the agency of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, one of the most effective invigorant and blood fertilizers in existence. This fine totic also fortifies those who use it against malaria, and remedies billousness, constipation and rheumatism.

OTHERE is no one article in the line of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Back-



Go to Chautauqua today and hear the fine today and hear the the fine lectures and the three musical concerts. three musical concerts. These are absolutely These are absolutely the finest concerts of the finest concerts of the season. See proanother column.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.



This powder never varies. A marvel of pure strength and healthfulness. More economic than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cashs Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall St., New York. At wholesale by H. C. Bonton and Wyly & Greene, Atlants Ga.

SICK HEADACHE CARTERS these Little Pilla.
They also relieve Dis ress from Dyspensi Hearty Eating. A per fect remedy for Dizziss, Nausea, Drows s, Bad Taste in the

Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TOR PID LIVER, &c. They regulate the Bowe and prevent Constipation and Piles. The est and easiest to take Only one pill s dose. Purely vegetable. Price 25 cents. CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop're, New York

JUST RECEIVED

ANOTHER LOT OF

FRUIT JARS,

Such as MILLVILLE MASONS. Masons & Glass-bery improved Electric half gallons, quarts and pints. Also

TURNIP SEEDS, Clover, Orchard, Red Top and Blue Grass, Rye and

PETER LYNCH'S VARIETY STORE, UTEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

CLOTHING, HATS, ETC.

OUR Neckwear and light weight Derby Hat sale proved quite a success.

Not often you have an opportunity to buy a \$4 hat for \$1.35. Just a few Derbys left.

We have for the remainder of this week some attractive bargains in Serge Suits, both blue and black, at \$10 a suit. These goods are worth more, but we are in a humor for giving bargains, and so here goes. Anything in summer underwear cheap now.

One or two lines of Children's Knee Pants Suits to be closed out regardless of value. FETZER &-PHARR,

Clothiers, Furnishers, Hatters. 12 Whitehall Street.

SUMMER RESORT THE GRAND VIEW HOTEL ATTACHMENT THIS SEASON OF MAIN, GOOD MUSIC SWIMMING POOL ATTACHMENT OF THE STATE OF THE THE ORKNEY

SHENANDOAH CO., VA.
WILL CONTINUE TO RECEIVE GUESTS AT
regular rates until October 1, 1889, thus enabling their patrons to enjoy the grandeur and beaut
of the mountains during Sectember. Send to cirlars.
F. W. EVANS.
Managsr. CLIFF HOUSE AND COTTAGES TALLULAH FALLS, GA.

BEST EQUIPPED HOTEL IN THE BLUE RIDGS mountains Scenery is grandly beautiful; climate absolutely perfect. Dairy and garden furnish abundant supply of fresh milk and vegetables. may 25 d tf United States Hotel,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. . J.

THE LARGEST AND LEADING HOTEL.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,

Madison Square, New York.

THE LARGEST, BEST APPOINTED AND MOST liberal managed hotel in the city, with the most central and delightful location.

A. B. Darling, formerix of the Battle house, Mobile, Hiram Hitchcock, formerly of the St. Charles hotel, New Orleans.

LONG BRANCH, N. J. UNITED STATES HOTEL. NOW OPEN.

LAIRD & VAN CLEAF, - PROPRIETORS.

HYGEIA HOTEL Old Point Comfort, Va.

Unsurpassed in appointments, table and general attention. Terms less for the accommodations, eatertainments and amusements given than at any resort of its prestige in the United States. Music twice a day by the celebrated Fost Monroe Band; mightly hops, frequent germans and balls. Safest and most delightful surf bathing on the coast; good sailing, fishing and driving. Frequent pre-ence of foreign and American ships of war; daily inspectice, A bread expanse of sail twater surrounds Old Point Comfort, hence there are no land breezes, no malaria, no hay fever, no oppressive heat. The evenings are delightful and the nights cool and refreshing. July and August are particularly pleasant and healthful. The most charming marine views in the world. Send for descriptive pamphiet.

F. N. PIKE, Manager, june9 20t sun tue thur

june9 20t sun tue thut CRANSTON'S

NEW YORK HOTEL. NEW YORK CITY.

YOME FOR SOUTHERN PEOPLE. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS
A new lease of his poldiar notel as view plans
to Mr. Cranston at reduced rental.
He offers to Southern visitors the benefit of his
reduction. The hotel has been thoroughly renovated and re-furnished. The surface cars passing
the door affords easy access to the theaters and all
places of interest. Mr. Crawford so long connected
with the hotel has resumed his post in the office.
may 725t the thur sat H. CRANSTON.

Now and avoid the great rush. The time is short. Impossible to wait on all in the last few days. Delay is dangerous. Time is money. A word to the. wise is sufficient. R. J. GRIFFIN, City Tax Collector.

THE MOST LIBERAL AND PROGRESSIVE

BUILDING SOCIETY

THE INTERSTATE Building and Loan Association COLUMBUS, GA.

UNITED STATES

Authorized Capital, - - \$5,000,000.

SHARES \$100 EACH.

\$150,000 Stock Subscribed and Over \$5,000 Cash Paid in First Day. OFFICERS.

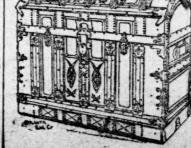
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J. W. Murphy, Vice-president, (Treasurer Combus Saviogs bank, Ex-assistant State Treasurer,
W. A. Little, General Attorney, (Ex-Speaker W. A. Live, General Antoney, (Ex. Speaker one of Representatives.)
Third National Bank Treashrer.
C. A. Etheridge, Societary,
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SPECIAL! SPECIAL

ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY, 92 AND 94 Whit shall-for this wee A 36 full tray Trunk at \$3.2d A 36 lined Trunk at \$2.90. A double tray linen lined Trunk \$5. A fine leather linen lined trunk/\$6.

A Bridal Trunk, old price \$12.50, now sold at \$9.
A first-class Steamer Trunk \$5.
European Sole Leather Trunk,3-ply Vaneer Trunks, Valises, Ladies' and Gents' Traveling Bags, Toilet Cases, the latest style.

Pocket Books, Card Cases, Tourist Outfits, all at rock bottom prices. Call and see us. You will save money. LIEBERMAN & KAUFMANNS aug 8-dit-5p 92 and 94 Whitehall atreat



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From Birm'm*, 5 25 pm To Sait Springs*, 5 00 pm
From Sait Spri**, 10 40 pm To Greenville*, 11 00 pm

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.

Bonds, Stocks and Money. CONSTITUTION OFFICE

ATLANTA, August 14, 1889.
Few York exchange buying at par and selling ## 1/2 premium.

1/2 premi

NEW YORK STOCKS. Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock

NEW YORK, August 13.—The stock market was again extremely dull with business almost entirely in the hands of traders, local operators of weight as well as outside interests doing literally nothing. There was an attempt to carry yesterday's reaction still further and in some instances fractional im-pressions were made upon prices, but the general effect of the effort was very disappointing and later in the day there was a return to strength and more stocks closed higher than last evening. Final changes are irregular and generally for slight fractions only at close to the opening prices. Delaware and Hudson and Norfolk and Western preferred are each up 11/4 and Chicago and East Illinois 1 per per cent. Sales of stocks aggregated 131 shares.

Exchange dull but steady at 4551/2488. Money easy at 224. Eubtreasury balances: Coin \$154,340,.000; ourrency, \$21,113,000. Governments dull but steady: 48 123; 47,41067. State bonds dull and fea-

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE ATLANTA, August 14, 1889, Consolidated net receipts today 97 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,897; to France —; to continent

-: stock 86,187.

Closed steady; sales 41,200 bales. Local—Market firm; middling 10%c. NEW YORK, August 14.—[Special.]—Henry Clows & Co.'s circular on the cotton market today says: There was a good demand for spot cotton in Liverpool, the sales being 12,000 bales at an advance of 1-16d. Futures were firm, the early months advancing 2@3-64d, while the distant deliveries related was to fe a roll. There is the control of t vancing 2@3-64d, while the distant deliveries gained part of a point. There has been a good demand in our market all day. At the opening prices were 2@3 points above yesterday's close, and on spirited buying a further gain of 1.03 points was made. The large demand for spot cotton brought August forward as a strong month, and on light offerings it was advanced eight points. At the close the market is steady, August being seven points up, the fall 405 points higher, while the bulance of the list shows a gain of three points. The receipts continue light, being, only 79 bares, against 2,064 bales last year. Spot cotton is firm at unchanged, quotafions. There were sales reported of 2,255 bales for consumption, but this does not represent the transactions for the day, there being large sales not reported.

NEW ORLEANS, August 14—(Special.)—Genny &

reported to have again resorted to short time, but spot sales today does not confirm this. There has been large buying today of September and October for foreign account as well as local, the former improving nine points since yesterday, while August, which is covered, closes about 16 points better. The

small receipts of new cotton at Galveston is occasioning uneasiness among shorts for September and even October. The crop is undoubtedly late, and how Liverpool can get cotton to any extent from the 10th to the 15th of October does not now appear. Worms are appearing very generally, and shipments of Paris green are being made from here in large quantities. F. o. b. is in good demand, but unwilling to pay the prices asked.

Spots here are firm; sales 25 bales; midding 11c.

GLENNY & VIOLETT.

GLENNY & VIOLETT.

NEW YORK, August 14—The following is the New York Sun's cotton review: Futures advanced 2@3 points. August showed the greatest rise, cut to a sharp advance in near options in Liverpool, a better demand on spot here, a premium ruling for short notice, light receipts at the south and some demand. from shorts as well as on foreign orders. Raius continue at the routh, but they were light in Texas where they are said to be needed. Wall street sold today. Cotton on the spot was active and firm, the sales chiefly for spinning.

By Telegraph. By Telegraph.

Liverpool, August 14—12:15 p m.—Cotton firm with demand active; middling uplands 65 16; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; receipts 100; all-American; uplands sow middling clause August delivery 6 18-64, 6 19-64; August and Sepiember delivery 6 16-64, 6 17-64; September and October delivery 5 56-64; October and November delivery 6 36-64; October and November delivery 5 38-64; January and February delivery 5 3 61; September delivery 6 16-65, 6 17,64; futures opened strong and hardening.

LIVERPOOL, August 14-2:00 n. m—Sa'es of American 3:00 bales; uplands jow middling clause August delivery 6:19-64, sellers; August and September delivery 6:17-64, buyers: September and October delivery 5:56-64, sellers; October and November delivery 5:36-64, sellers; October and December delivery 5:36-64, sellers; December and January delivery 5:36-64, sellers; January and February delivery 3:36-64, buyers: February and March delivery 5:56-64, buyers: September delivery 6:17-64, buyers; futures firm for near months; steady for the distant.

september derivery 8 1-96, bityers, intures into near months; steady for the distant.

LIVERPOOL, August 14-4:00 p. m.—Uplands low midding clause August delivery 6 19-64, sellers; August and September delivery 6 19-64, sellers; Cotober and November delivery 5 86-64, sellers; November and December delivery 5 86-64, sellers; November and December delivery 5 87-64, sellers; Lanuary and February delivery 5 37-64, sellers; Suprember delivery 6 17-64, sellers; Intures closed steady,
NEW YORK, August 14—Cotton firm; sales 2,250 bales; midding uplands 11 5-16; middling Orleans 11 9-16; net receipts none; gross 146; stock 74,416.

GALVESTON, August 14—Cotton firm; middling 11; net receipts none bales; gross 31; sales 33; stock 505; exports coastwise 40.

NORFOLK, August 14—Cotton firm; middling 11; net receipts none bales; gross none; stock 80; sales none;

BALTIMORE, August 14—Cotton quiet: middling 11½@11½; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales to spinners none; stock 1,336. BOSTON, August 14—Cotton quiet; middling 11%@ 11%; net receipts 14 bales; gross 14; sales none; stock

WILMINGTON, August 14—Cotton quiet; middling 11½; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 93.

8,870.

BAVANNAH, August 14—Cotton nominal; middling 10½; net receipts bales; gross 22; sales 25; stock 946; exports constwuse 48.

NEW ORLEANS, August 14—Cotton quiet; middling 11: net receipts 6 bales; gross 7; sales 25; stock 4,762; exports constwise 111.

exports coastwise 26.

MEMPHIS, August 14—Cotton quiet; middling 103/4;
next receipts 6 bales; shipments 13; sales none; stock 1,356.
AUGUSTA, August 14—Cotton firm; middling 11; net receipts 16 bales; shipments 111; sues none; stock 255.
CHARLESTON, August 14—Cotton nominal; middling 10½; net receipts 2 bales; gross 2; sales none; stock 101.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO. August 14—Future deliveries of wheat averaged le higher in all of the leading home markets today. At this polut the opening was buoyant and strong at 1/20/20 improvement over yesterday's closing range, and the initial trading was at the lowest price of the session. Yesterday the cash market was relatively the strongest, August selling of 1/20 while December was advancing %c. This checked the cash buying finally, as shippers claimed to be unable to follow the advance, From 781/4c early, December advanced during the session to 781/4 @78%c and closed 78%@78%c or %c higher. The market closed quiet and easy, with August 1@c and September 1/2c above yesterday's latest bids.
Corn was moderately active and firmer. The market opened 1/2% higher than the closing prices of yesterday, was firm and advanced to 29%,

eased off 1/4c, ruled firm and closed 1/4@1/8c higher than yesterday. Oats were fairly active and stronger and prices advanced 1/4@%c, but the extreme outside figures were not fully maintained until the close.

Pork was active, but irregular. The feeling was weak and prices were 25@27%c lower on near and 10@12%c in deferred deliveries. Later the demand improved considerably and prices railied 7%@10c and closed steady.

Lard was active at the opening, the feeling was

stronger with fair buying. Later the demand slacked and prices declined 5@7/g on near deliveries and the market closed rather tame. Short ribs were active during the early part of the day, fluctuating within narrow range. During the latter part of the session a decline of 71/2@10c was fully established and the market closed tame.

The following was to of Chicago today:			ngfuture
	ening.	Highest.	Closing
September	768/2	773/	77
December	781/4	1832	781
May	82%	8276	843/
CORN-	/-	/-	/-
September	85%	857/	351/
October	855%	85%	351/
December	853/8	85%	351/2
OATS-	/-	40/8	00/4
September	205/8	203/4	20%
October	21	21	21
December	211/4	211/6	213/
PORK-	/4	/-	/1
September 10	10	10 17%	9 7714
October10	0214	10 021	9 75
January 9		9 65	9 321/
LARI-			. 0-/9
September 6	924	6 35	6 271/
October 6	1712	6 27%	6 20
January 5	9212	6 95	5 921/6
SHORT RIBS-	/4		
September 5	90	5 221/6	5 171/
October 5	20	5 221%	6 15
January 4	83	4 85	4 821/6
January T		4 00	4 34/9

The Petroleum Market. NEW YORK, August 11—The petroleum market opened firm at 96, and after a slight decline in the first hour became strong and moved up sharply on buying by Standard Oilt brokers, closing strong

At the Stock exchange - Opening 96, highest 9,7% lowest 95%, closing 97%.
At the Consolidated exchange—September opened at 96, highest 97%, lowest 95%, closing 97%. Total sales 1,270,000 barrels.

1 LOVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC. CONSTITUTION OFFICE

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

ATLANTA, August 14, 1850.

Flour. Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, August 14, 1850.

ATLANTA, August 14, 1850.

I annoy \$4,80; family \$4,000; 1,25. Corn—White 560 in carload lots; 586 in drayload lots; Oats—No. 2 mixed 576, 386.

HAV—Choicetimothy, large bales, \$1,00; No. 1 timothy, large bales, 500; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 500; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 500; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 500; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 500; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 500; No. 3 timothy, small bales, 500; No. 3 timothy, small bales, 500; No. 3 timothy, small bales, 500; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 500; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 500; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 500; No. 3 timo

19½ bid; September 19½ bid.

BALTIMORE. August 14—Flour steady and fairly active; spring wheat patent \$6.00@\$6.25; straight \$4.90 &5.50; extra \$3.90@\$4.25; city mils Rio brands extra \$4.99@\$5.10. Wheat southern steady; Fuiz \$0@\$7; long berry \$2@\$7; western firmer; No. 2 winter red spot and August \$9.30@\$6. Corn, southern dull; white 44@\$17; yellow 44@\$15. Corn, southern dull; white 44@\$17; yellow 44@\$15. Corn, southern dull; white 44@\$17; yellow 44@\$15. corn, southern dull; white \$6.00@\$6.25; winter \$6.00@\$6.25; winter \$6.00@\$6.25; straight wheat \$6.00@\$6.25; bakers \$3.76@\$4.25. No. 2 spring wheat \$6.00@\$6.25; straight \$6.

CINCINNATI, August 14—Flour in better demend family \$3,256-98,50; fancy \$3,856-\$4.0. Wheat firm No. 2 red 76%. Corn firm: No. 2 mixed 38%. Oats in fair demand; No. 2 mixed new 28 news 24@24%

LOUISVILLE: August 14 - Grain steady. Wheat No. 2 red 75%; No. 2 longberry 76%. Corn. No 2 mixed 37638; No. 2 white 40641. Oats, No. 2 mixed old 26; new 23.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, August 14—Coffee—Arbuckle's roasted 23c for 100 fb cases—term—Extra choice 23c; choice 20c21c; cool 195c; fair 19c; common 175c 18. Sugar—Granulated 95c 95c; off granulated 95c; powdered 105c; cut cut loaf 105c; white extra Coffee 25c; estern mixed, good, 40c 36c; common 26c 25c. estern mixed, good, 40c 36c; common 26c 25c. Moiasses—Grutine Cuba 35c 25c; green 40c 26c. Nutners 85c 35c, Cloves 25c 30c. Cinnamon 106 125c. Allspice 86c 9c. Jamaica gringer 18c; race 75c 35c. Cinnamos 85c 35c, Singapore pepper 18c 20c. Mace 75c 35c. Rice—Choice 65c; good 55c 36c, common 45c 35c; imported Japan 6c. C. Sait—Hawley's dairy \$1.6c Virginia 75c. Cheese—Full cream 12c; skim 96 10c. White fish—16 bis 325c 35c 35c 35c 10c 18c 35c. Soaps—Tallow, 100 bars, 75 bs \$3.00c 3.75; turpentine, 60 bars, 60 bs, \$2.00c 2.25; tallow, 60 bars, 60 bs, \$2.25c 25c. Candles—Pera file 125c 41c 4c 35c 4c 45c; kegs, 1 b packages 34c; cases, assorted, 55c bs, 35c; 5c bs, 5 fb 6c. Crackers—X soda 5c; XXX soda

quarts \$1.50@1.75.

NEW (ORLEANS, August 14—Coffee very firm: Rio cargoes common and prime 154.@1.44.

Sugar dull and nominal; Louisiana open kettle, choice 613-16; strictly prime 7%; chilly fair to prime 7. good air 713-15; common 7; centrifugais off plantation granulated 9%; choice white 8%; gray white 6.7-16; off white 8%; choice white 8%; gray white 6.7-16; off white 8%; choice yellow clairited 7%@7 11-16; prime do. 79-166794; off 0.7%. Molasses quiet: Louisiana oren kettle fancy 48; choice 40@41; strictly prime 52; good 0.3 1@33 6.0 226@36; common 2b; fair to good fair 17619; common to good common 16@18; centrifugals prime 25@36; prime to good prime 22@33; nir to good fair 17619; common to good common 11616. Louisiana syran 25@31. Rice dull; Louisiana ordinary to good orime 3%d5.

NEW YORK, August 14—Coffee, options opened steady 15622 points dawn and crossed 25%15 points up; September 15.20@15.45; October 15.20@15.55; November 15.25; spot Rio firmer and active, fair cargoes 15%. Sugar, raw steader and in fair demand: fair to good refining 6%; centrifugal 96-16st 7; molasses sugar 5% for 8; test; refined quiet, 160%cower and weak: C 6%@65; extra C 6%.67; white do. C 7%.67%; yellow C 6%.66%; extra C 6%.67; white do. C 7%.67%; yellow C 6%.66%; extra C 6%.67; white do. C 7%.67%; yellow C 6%.66%; extra C 6%.67; white do. C 7%.67%; yellow C 6%.66%; extra C 6%.67; white do. C 7%.67%; yellow C 6%.66%; extra C 6%.7; white do. C 7%.67%; yellow C 6%.66%; extra C 6%.7; white do. C 7%.67%; yellow C 6%.66%; of A 7 7-166.7%; mould A8%; standard A 8; confectioners A 8%; cut loat 8%; crushed 5%; bowdered 8%; cranulated 8%; cut set 50; New Orleans quiet; open kettle good on more 25@46; prime to choice 50.64; prime to choice 50.64 NEW ORLEANS, August 14-Coffee very firm; Rio

Provisions. Frovisions.

ST. LOUIS, August 14 — Provisions dull. Pork \$11.10. Lard.* prime steam 5.90. Dry sait meats boxed shoulders 4.75@5.00! long clear 5.50@5.60 clear ribs 5.50@5.60: short clear 5.70@5.90. Bacon, boxed shoulders 5.75: long clear 5.70@5.90. Sacon, boxed shoulders 5.75: long clear 6.50@6.62½; clear ribs 6.50@6.62½; clear sides 6.75@6.77½; hams 11½

@6.36
LOUISVILLE. August 14—Provisions firm. Bacon clear no sides 6.4; clear sides 7.20; shoulders 7.0; Bulk meats, clear nib sides 6.00; clear sides 6.25; shoulders 5.25. Mess pork \$13.0. Hams, sugarcured 11½.012½. Lard, prime steam 7.
ATLANTA. August 14—Clear rib sides boxed 6.00; clea-cured bellics 3½.0 Sugar-cured hams 12½.013½.0; clea-cured bellics 3½.0 Sugar-cured hams 12½.013½.0; clearorille bernd and average; California 8½.00; canvassed shoulders 7.07½.5; brenkfast belon 11.011½.0. Lard—Pure leat 8½.05½.0; cf. 24.80.00; cf. 20.01.011½.0. Lard—Pure version 1.00; cf. 20.00; cf. 20. CINCINNATI, August 14-Pork weaker at \$11.12%.

Naval Stores. Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON. August 14—Turpentine quiet at 42; rosm firm; strained '75: good strained '75: tar firm \$1.00: erude turpentine firm; hard \$1,00; yellow dip \$2.25. virgin \$2.25.

NEW, YORK. August 14—Rosin weak and quiet: common to good strained \$1.02½@\$1,07½; turpenume firm but quiet at 440.41½.

CHARLESTON. August 14—Turpentine firm at 42: rosm steady; good strained \$5.

BAVANNAH. August 14—Turpentine firm at 41½; rosm tirm at 77½@\$7½.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, August 14—Apples \$4.60@\$5,00 perbbi.
Lemons \$4.75@\$5.00. Coccanuts
6c. Pineapples — \$1.50 @ doz. Bananas—Selected
\$1.75@\$2.00. Figs. 136.18a Kaislas, New London \$8.55
5.50; ½ boxes \$1.75; ½ boxes 90. Currants—7½@8c.
Leghorn citron—27c. Almonds—19c. Fecans—10@
14c. Brazil—8@9c. Filberts—12½a Wainuts—
16c. Dried Fruit—Suddired apples 4@6c, sundred
reaches 0½@6c; sundried peaches peaced16c, Mal
aga grapes, 50 fb barre \$7.00. Fruits and Confectioneries

Live Stock.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, August 14—Horses — Pius \$65.60 90; good drive\$150(3\$200; drivers \$125/3\$140; fine\$250/3\$800. Mules—14% to 16 hands \$115/3\$150; 15% to 16 hands \$100/\$2500. Cattle—Tennessee steers \$3.000/\$4.00; Georgia raised \$2.000/\$5.00. Hors—None on the market. Sheep—Tennessee \$3.50(3\$4.00; lambs, Tennessee \$5.00(3\$5.50.

CINCINNAT1, August 14—Hogs, supply excessive and lower; common and light \$3.75(3\$51.65; packing and butchers \$1.50(34.50.

ATLANTA, August 14 — Eggs — 123/c. Butter Cnoice Tennessee 18c; other grades 123/c/14c. Poultry—Hens 2/c/26c; young chickens large 18c/20c; small 10c/14c. Irisn Potatoes—\$2.00. Sweet Potatoes—70c/376c. Honey—Strained (e.Se; in the comb 10c/12c. Unions—\$2.50. Cabbage—2c.

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Ar Salt Springs QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE. Lv Birmingham...

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S. H. HARDWICK, Gen. Pass Agent, Birmingham, Ala.

1. Y. SAGE, General Supt., Birmingham, Ala.

Birmingham, Ala.

Washington, D. C.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors. A LL CREDITORS OF THE ESTATE OF W. G. Gramling, late of Fulton county, deceased are hereby notified to render in their demands to the undersigned according to law, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.

Administrator W. J. Gramling, deceased.

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19

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 2 53 pm 1 30 am 5 20 pm

 ... LaGrange
 4 01 pm 3 63 am 6 24 pm

 ... West Poin
 4 34 pm 3 55 am 7 00 pm

 ... Opelika
 5 14 pm 4 42 am
 Arrive Columbus 6 25 pm 10 15 am .. Arrive Montgomery... 7 20 pm 7 20 am ...
Arrive Persacola...... 1 23 am 2 10 pm ...
Arrive Mobile....... 2 10 am 1 55 pm ...
Arrive New Orleans... 7 00 am 7 20 pm ...
Arrive Houston, Tex 2 20 am 9 00 am ... TO SELMA, VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT Leave Montgomery... 7 40 p m 7 40 a m Arrive Seima....... 9 20 p m 9 10 a m NORTHBOUND. No.51 No.53 ly Except Daily Sunday.

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7 59 pm
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Leave Atlanta eave Atlanta.... | 6 bd am | 7(5pm | 115pm | 905am | 1605pm | *300pm | 111 45am | 120pm | 280am | 645pm | *831pm | 1230pm | 1805pm | 1605pm | 1605pm | 1030am | 1160pm | 15pm | 106pm | 1605pm | *500pm | 1060pm | 1605pm Hapevi Griffin. 4 30am 11 00pm 828 pm 225 pm 140 pm 520 pm Arrive Waycross via Albany.....
Arrive Brunswick via Albany.....
Arrive Jacksonville via Savannah
Arrive Jacksonville via Albany...
Arrive Gainesville via Albany... 12 noon 8 20 am 410 pm Fry, Fort Gaines, Talbotton, Buena Vista, Blakely, Clayton, Ala., 591-Eatonton, M. lledgeville, take the 6:50 a. m. train fro a Atlanta.

6 40 am 810 pm 11 10 am 10 25 pm 4 00 am 4 00 am 2 00 pm For Carrollton, Thomaston, Perry, vania, Sandersville, Wrightsville, Eat | Vania | Sandersville | Vrigins | Cave Savannanh | Cave

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REW YORK TO SAVANNAH.

Pier 35, North River 3 p. m.

EAVANNAH TO NEW YORK.

(Central or 90° Meridian Time.)

Chattahoochee Friday, August 2
City of Augusta Saturday, August 2
City of Augusta Saturday, August 3
City of Augusta Saturday, August 3
City of Earning Saturday, August 5
Nacoochee Wednesday, August 9
Tallahassee Saturday, August 10
Chattahoochee Mönday, August 12
City of Augusta Wednesday, August 14
City of Savannah Friday, August 14
City of Savannah Monday, August 17
City of Birmingham Monday, August 17
Chattahoochee Friday, August 17
Chattahoochee Friday, August 21
Chattahoochee Saturday, August 21
Chattahoochee Saturday, August 21
Chattahoochee Saturday, August 21
Chattahoochee Monday, August 22
City of Augusta Monday, August 22
Nacoochee Wednesday, August 23
Nacoochee Wednesday, August 23 (Central or 90° Meridian Time.)

Nacoochee Friday, August 2
City of Birmingham Saturday, August 3
Tallahassee Monday, August 5
Chattahoochee Wednesday, August 7
City of Augusta Friday, August 9
City of Burmingham Saturday, August 12
City of Birmingham Wedn'day, August 14
City of Birmingham Wedn'day, August 14
City of Augusta Monday, August 15
City of Augusta Monday, August 16
Chattahoochee Saturday, August 17
City of Augusta Monday, August 19
City of Savannah Wednesday, August 12
City of Birmingham Saturday, August 21
City of Birmingham Saturday, August 22
City of Birmingham Saturday, August 24
City of Birmingham Saturday, August 24 EAVANNAH TO BOSTON.

PHILADELPHIA TO SAVANNAH. (These Ships do not Carry Passengers.) Pier 41, South Wharves—12 m.

Dessoug Saturday, August 3
Juniata Saturday, August 10
Dessoug Saturday August 17
Juniata Saturday, August 17
Juniata Saturday, August 23
Dessoug Saturday, August 23

 Juniata
 Saturday, August 3, 9 30 ara

 Dessoug
 Saturday, August 10, 5 00 pm

 Juniata
 Saturday, August 17, 9 30 ara

 Dessoug
 Saturday, August 24, 3 30 pm

 Juniata
 Saturday, August 31, 8 30 ara

(These Ships do not Carry Passengera)

In connection with the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Co., we offer a instruction of the state of the

One of Which. By the Way, Did Not Pass Requiescat Okefenokee-The Swamp Bill

There was a lively debate over the bill to reire registration of all claims against the

fines and forfeiture fund.

Senator Whitfield thought the bill was unwise and unnecessary. He simply referred to the present law for the distribution of our fines and forfeiture fund, which provided that no order shall be granted until an itemized bill is made cut and approved by the judge of the superior court. The bill simply directed that to be done, and that such claims be registered. The present law provides that the claims be entered on the minutes of the superior court, where every step of the proceedings was shown The minutes were open to the inspection of every citizen. What good is to be accomplished by it? Only particular persons are interested. Bailiffs, justices of the peace, clerks, sheriffs and constables. It was useless to

cumber the statute books so. Senator Rice said if the bill would do no good, it would certainly do no harm. It would show just what the public officers were getting. The public don't understand how to get at these court records. It was a little bit

nearer the people. Senator Hall said that he introduced the bill to remedy a great evil which existed, especially in his section of country. The trouble was that they did not always itemize the accounts and enter them on the minutes. They got together and distributed the fund, and the county authorities had no knowledge of the number of orders outstanding and un-

Senator Whitfield-"Does not the senator know that the solicitor may be ruled and made

Senator Hall-"I suppose I do know that, but does it reach the evil? The commissioners have not the custody of of the records of the court. The register wo cost only about five dollars, and would last ten or fifteen years."

Senator Strother supported the bill. It was a late day in Georgia when men who pull out money from the treasury are not willing to go on record. These men divide these fees. They get the lion's share, and don't even give the justices of the peace and constables the fox's

share, Senator Lyle rose, but Senator Strother would not vield.

Senator Bartlett did'nt know what had been the trouble in the circuits of the senators from the 29th and 26th, but did know that in the part of the state from which he came there was no such trouble. The officers are now required to make a careful showing to the court of the fines and forfeitures.

The solicitor, clerk, or sheriff who divides out the fund without an order of court, does so in violation of law. He was not ready to solicitor generals elected for their ability and integrity were guilty of such gross miscon-

Senator Strother rose to ask a question.
"I will be kinder to the senator from the twenty-ninth than he was to the senator from the twenty-seventh," said Mr. Bartlett,
"I want to know," said Mr. Strother, "if

these justices of the peace will get their share in your section?"

"I say they do, and the records of Bibb superior court will show it, and the records of Ocmulgee circuit court will show the same thing." Senator Shannon asked if this bill required

Senator Shannon asked if this bill required the solicitors to make a report to the county commissioners before getting their money. Senator Bartlett said no, but he was not willing to see a law like this put on the statute books when such irregularities as were claimed to exist in certain sections of the state could be corrected by a simple rule of the court. Senator Boyd thought the present law was sufficient, and it was no use to cumber the statute books with this bill.

Senator Whitfield said in reply to Senator Rice that he was surprised that a man of his intelligence and sagacity should say a citizen

intelligence and sagacity should say a citizen had no access to the records of court. A citizen who didn't know how to get at who didn't know how to get at the records of court didn't deserve the rights of citizenship. All ho had to do was to ask the clerk to see the min-

better to fix it so that it would appear at one glance than to have to go through the minutes

for two or three years.

Senator Whitfield said it could be seen by one glance at the minutes. A separate docket was required to be kept by the clerk of the

Senator Strother acknowledged himself to be the champion of the justices of the peace and the constabulary. They did more work than anybody eise and got less for it. They didn't

get their share.

The senator from the 20th reminded him of

get their share.

The senator from tha 20th reminded him of the old man from Virginia who went to mill—the senator had been going to mill a leng time—and put a rock in one end of the sack and corn in the other. He wanted to put some corn in both ends of the sack.

Senator Massengale asked Senator Strother if he ever knew of a justice of the peace who collected his insolvent costs.

Mr. Strother had known some such cases.

Senator Hall disclaimed any intention to reflect on the officers of court, but it was a negligent practice he wished to correct. Was it a hardship to require the registration of claims? The authorities of Bibb or any other court could not find what amount of orders were paid for the last ten years.

Senator Bartlett said as far as Bibb was concerned the commissioners issued a red script which; takes the place of the order.

Senator Hall said if Bibb did that she was doing right, but there was no law requiring that to be done. This bill was to provide an additional safeguard and to fix it so that the county authorities could know the status of the orders at any time. On the division the yeas were twenty—three and the nays five, so the bill passed by one vote.

Senator Sanford moved the special order which was the bill to sell the Okefenokee swamp. He said he was not opposed to the sale of state property, not even that which was now troubling the minds and consciences of the other house, but he thought this property of the state should not be sold without fixing a minimum price and opening the sale to competition. He therefore moved to recommit the bill to the committee on internal improvements. This was unanimously agreed to and the bill went back. ments. This was un

There was a sharp tussle over the bill to require the registration of members of all part-

quire the registration of members of merships.

Senator Bartlett thought this bill was unnecessary innovation and harmful. It went too far to make the government an overseer of the private affairs of its citizens. It makes it a crime for the partners not to register their papers and residences.

it a crime for the partners not to register their names and residences.

The nossible inconvenience was nothing in comparison with the harm of this infringement of the liberty of the citizen in his private business. No man could make a partnership without publishing it.

The state of Geornia had gone far enough in loading its statute books with crimes and in interfering with the private business of its citizens.

izens.
Senator Massengale thought it a subversion of the rights of the private citizen and would vote against it. It would work against the

farmer.
Senator S. R. Harris, the introducer of the bill could not see how it would work a hardship upon any one. Its object was to correct an evil. Whenever a suit is brought againt a copartnership, if every individual member is not served, the judgment only binds the part nership property and the physics property of those members early the physics property of these members early did.

Often the person not served is the solvent partner. It works hardship and cannot do

any injustice. It only puts them to the trouble of recording with the clerk of the court the names of the partners and their postoffice addresses. It only costs fifty cents to record that firm name. The penalty, he admitted, was that laid down in section 4310 of the code. The bill is equitable and its principle true and just.

The bill is equitable and its principle true and just.

Senator Massengale asked if in working a hand on shares, the farmer would be compelled to record that as a partnership.

Senator Hall disliked to oppose the recommendation of the committee over which he had the honor to preside, but felt it his duty to oppose the passage of this bill. It has been the law of this state that silent partners were protected. He desires to break up that feature of partnership. The creditor can't sue the private partner unless he gave credit on the knowledge that each person was a partner.

a partner.

The farmer, if he makes a contract with a The farmer, if he makes a contract with a tenant on shares, he has got to go and register. If two little negroes agree to go and sell peanuts they would have to go and register and if two of these pages made an agreement to sell papers together they would have to register. This showed the absurdity of the bill. He knew a lawyer who had enough partnership in one year to fill a good sized book.

Senator S. R. Harris called for the yeas and nays. The call was sustained by both sides, and the bill-was lest by a vote of 7 yeas and 26

Senator Julian's bill to sell the old capitol at

Senator Julian's bill to sell the old capitol at public outery was made the special order for Thursday of next week.

Senator Massengale opposed the passage of the bill. No minnimun price was fixed and the building was worth more than it would brisg at public outery.

The confederate veterans meet on the fifteenth and he understood they would indorse a bill he had for the disposition of the capitol. He requested the withdrawal of the bill and that it be made the special order for Thursday of next week.

Senator Julian acquesced and the time for considering the bill was so fixed.

Senate Notes.

The resolution to dismiss the suit against H. J. Lamar, for the recovery of the Mill property in Butts county, was adopted and immediately trans-mitted to the house.

The joint resolution fixing the compensation f the chaplain of the house and senate at \$2 per liem, was passed without a dissenting vote.

Senator Sharpe, who went it alone in making a minority report against the sale of the Okefeno-kee swamp for twelve and a half cents an acre, seems to have carried his point. The bill its apparently dead. He says he counted twenty-two senators opposed to the bill and today Senator Sanford, whe was not included in that number, moved its recomitment. That gives a majority; against the bill.

Messrs. J. T. Howell, J. B. S. Holmes and other gentlemen of Rome, have secured a charter for the Union Transportation company, which is given the right to build railroads through every street and highway in Rome and Floyd county, with the consent of the authorities of the city or

with the consent of the authorities and Decacounty.

The line is to be built from the Rome and Decatur junction, with the Eist Tennessee road, one
mile above Rome, to the depot of the Rome railroad, in the lower part of the city. The right is
also given to build a line from Rome to
some point on the line of North Carolina, passing through the counties of Floyd, Bartow,
Charokee, Pickens, Gilmer, Union, Towns and Fannin.

Bills Passed by the Senate.

By Mr. Bell, of Forsyth-A bill to incor-orate the Cuming and Warsaw Railroad company.

By Senator Hall—A resolution withdrawing the suit against H. J. Kamar, for certain mill pror. r y in Butts county.

By Sunt against H. J. Ramar, for certain mill prof. I yill Butts county.

By Mr. Bell, of Forsyth—A bill to abolish the board of commissioners of roads and revenues, of Forsyth county.

A bill to incorporate the Perry Loan, Savings and Banking company.

By Sevator Falks—A bill amending the charter of the Waycross Air-Line Railway compay.

A bill to amend the act establishing a board of commissioners for the county of Meriwether, so as to fix their compensation at \$3 a day, while the board is in session.

By Seraor duBignon—A bill to code to the

to fix their compensation at \$3 a day, while the board is in session.

By Senaror duBignon—A bill to cede to the Savannah Volunteer Guarus eight feet of parement.

By Senator Bartiett—A joint resolution to create a joint committee of five from each house for the revision of bills. Amended so as to make the president of the senate and speaker of the house exofficio chairmen of the committee.

Immediately transmitted.

By Senator Bradweil—A bill to raise the bond of the ordinary of Liberty county to \$5,000.

By Senator Lyle—A bill to amend the section of the code relating to certiforaris so as to authorize defendants to give bond in such cases.

Ey Senator duBignon—A bill to amend section 2007 so that right of action shall not abute on the death of the plaintiff, and shall survive and vest in his legal representatives. in his legal representatives.

By Senator Hali—A bill to require claims against
the flue and forfeiture fund to be evidenced by
warrants signed by the judge of the superior court,
and to be registered,

B. B. (Bota nicBlood Balm)

ers have said, that it is the BEST blood purifier and Write Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for book of convincitg testimony. J. P. Davis, Atlanta, Ga., (West End), writes: "I

consider that B, B, B, has permanently cured me of heumatism and sciatica. R. R. Saiter, Athens, Ga., says: "B. B. B. cured me of an ulcer that had resisted all other treatment.":

E. G. Tinsley, Columbiana, Ala., writes: "My mother and sister had ulcerated sore throat and scrofula. B. B. B. cured them?" Jacob F. Sponeler, Newnan, Ga., writes: "B. B. B.

entirely cured me of rheumatism in my shoulders. I used six hottles."

Chas at, No. 2026 Fountain Street, Baltimore, Mosses: "I suffered with bleeding piles two years, and am glad to say that one bottle of B. B. cured me.

J. J. Hardy, Toccoa, Ga., writes: "B. B. is a uick cure for catarrh. Three bottles cured me. I had been troubled several years."

A. Spink, Atlants, Ga., says: 'One bottle of B. B. B. completely cured my child of eczema.'' W. A. Pepper, Fredonia, Ala., writes: 'B. B. B. cured my mother of ulcerated sore throat.' Iw

JUST FROM THE COMMERCIAL CENTER

-New York-Off for New York Market. You may say what you will and think as you may, but if you have not regaled yourself with one of ou pure Cream—the Cream—this summer, you have lost a treat, and now, before we discontinue its sale for the summer, be sure and try one quart. We are sure you will be agreeably surprised at its quality, It is made from pure cream, is delicate in flavor smooth and by far superior to any gream sold in Atlanta. It is packed in porcelain-lined cans, kept in lanta. It is packed in porcelain-lined cans, kept in an ice reservoir, repacked and delivered to any portion of the city. You can order any quantity from one quart to as many gallons as required. For some time we have been out of those delightful Graham and Avena Wafers. We have just received a fresh invoice of fancy Cases and Crackers, Graham, Avena. Lemon Wafers, Bent's Water Biscuit and Vanilla. These are the finest made. For the information of northern ladies we will announce that we have in stock the wonderful Elastic Starch and Ultramarine Ball Blue. Our stock of fancy im-Ultramarine Ball Blue. Our stock of fancy im ported Rouletto Key Sardines has also been replen-ished. New Snowliake Codfish—delightful repast— Codfish Balls. Our fancy Jersey Butrer still con-tinues in demand; it is the best in the city and price is no more than you pay f. rordinary Tennessee butter. We ask those who have never tried "Hill's Manicae" to have our reckers, we have never Manioca' to buy one package, make a pudding for desert, from the recipe and they will be pleased. We have just received more of that extra quality Dried Beef Ham, nice for supper; chipped, sliced and broiled makes a nice breakfast dish. We have a specially sleeded of the property of th specially selected quality of fresh Breakfast Bacon. Some more small Pig Hams, and quantities of just such Canned Goods of the finest quality as will suit any appetite. We want to add one hundred of the best families of Atlanta to our list of customers for this fall and winter trade. We promise them afiner selection, a better array of fresh groceries for their proper than any house in the city. Our fire well be selection, a better array of fresh groceries for their money than any house in the city. Our firm will be represented in New York this fall for the selection of our fancy goods for our trade. We know what our patrons want and we propose to be in market to select. We know, then, what we are getting, and by constituting us your purchasing agent in New York this fall, you select two young men who know what good goods are and who are imbued with a spirit to please their customers. Send up your orders.

HOYT & THORN, Fancy Grocers,

When you smoke always all for the "Sweet Bou uet cigarettes; a good moke for one cent. There no other like then

Bottom Prices.

JEWELER, 55 WHITEHALL ST. Reliable Goods, Fair Dealing.

D SET YOUR BLANK BOOKS, LEDGERS, JOURNALS, CASH BOOKS, etc. State Printers, Atlanta, Ga.

LAWRENCE HARRISON

Dr. A. G. Haygood's place—11 acres. S room house with all necessary outhoutes, fishpond. etc., at Decatur; only five minnes' wals from depot. The doctor will move to Sheffield, Ala., and has The doctor win most directed us to sell.

directed us to sell.

Two acres mear Ponce DeLeon Springs.

Past residence on Washington street; large lot.

ncres West End.
20 acres West End.
20 acres 1½ mile from city on railroad. The place for a syndicate.
10 acres six miles from carshed; perfect view of city. A royal tract of land for subdivision nearly on railroad.

on railroad.
30 acres on Boit road near Van Winkle works.
8 room house, large lot, Whitehall street.
Large lot overlooking elly and country, Boulevard.
Large block on Washington street just outside city
limits. On tup and make money out of it.
Choice lot Hunnicutt arenne, in front of Baltimore
block.
Choice houses and lots and vacant lots on all the
principal streets in the city. Call in and consult us before you buy.

Jackson.

Jackson.

Hunnientt St.

Richardson.

East Baker.

South Pryor.

Washington St. Capital Av. -room house, Crew St...... -ioom house, Whitehall St... -room house. Nelson St..... acres, Johnson Mill Road.

If you want to buy, sell or rent call on J. C. HENDRIX & CO.

life than hurt one man or my

TWO BLOCKS

Norcross, Ca.

Will be sold at public outery on the 31st instant t 12 o'clock noon, at Norcross, Ga., the Hawtborn arm, centaining 58 acres, together with mule, lorse, Jerey cow and bull, and farm implements.

ONLY \$1,000 CASH REQUIRED!

BALANCE ON LONG TIME. THOS. H. WILLINGHAM. No. 281/2 Marietta Street, nugs-d excent sun Atlanta, Ga

SAUCE

Imparts the most delicious taste and rest to SOUPS.

at WORCESTER, May, 1851. May, 1851.

"Tell
LEA & PERRINS'
that their sauce is
highly esteemed in
India, and is in my
opinion, the most
palatable, as well
as the most whole. FA& PERPA





Signature is on every bottle of the genuine JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, N. Y., AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

If Wise, Ask Yourself Should you Suffer with Indigestion? Should Dyspensia by Endured? Should you Coquette with Disease? Take any Foolish Bisks? ach in first-class

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDHOKE PILLS. A Purely Vegeta

ed & Enlarged Liver? es and Biliousness Chills, and Malaria? iver Trouble? e most powerful eating the Liver asking or send-DR. SCHENOK'S

MANDRAKE PILS. For Sale by all Druggists. Price 25 Cts, per box; 3 boxes for 65 cts; or sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philad?

FAIL At wholesale by A, J. HALTIWANGER.

CLOTHING, GENTS FURNISHING.

ALPACAS, ORGE MUSE

JOS. THOMPSON, IMPORTER, DISTILLER

RED WINES: Table Claret, Black Lable Vintage of 1884, Per Case, 1 Dozen Quarts..85 57Table Claret, Zinfandel Vintage of 1884, Per Case, 1 Dozen Quarts..6 50Extra Table Claret, Red Lable, Vintage of 1882, Per Case, 1 Dozen Quarts..7 50Burgundy, Vintage of 1883, Per Case, 1 Dozen Quarts..7 50

Sauterne Vintage, 1883, Per Case, 1 Dozen Quarts.
Quteclel, Vintage of 1884, Per Case, 1 Dozen Quarts.
Hock, Vintage of 1882, Per Case, 1 Dozen Quarts. Reisling, Vintage of 1882, Per Case, 1 Dozen Quarts. ... Clarets of My Own Bottling \$4.00 Per Dozen Quarts!

PINTS \$1.00 PER CASE EXTRA. BEERS OF FOLLOWING BRANDS IMPERIAL, TIGER BRAND AND PILSENER.

-FILL UP YOUR WINE CELLARS.-Madeiras and Sherries, Imported and Bottled by Me, at From \$10 to \$30 Per Case.

LEADING BRANDS OF RYE AND BOURBON

Monogram, Capital City Club, Cabinet, Hermitage, Maryland Club, Old Cr ow, Old Jordan Brayer and many others. The finest imported Olive Oil. Send for Price List

ISLAND

CUMBERLAND ISLAND, GA., NEAR BRUNSWICK, en for reception of guests. Thoroughly renovated. New cottages. Railroad from steambos totel, and hotel to beach. Fnest bathing and fishing on Atlantic coast. All trains make close at Brunswick with the elegant steamer City of Brunswick at 7:30 a.m. daily. Returning the elegant steamer City of Brunswice.

Daily United States mail service.

W. H. BUNKLEY, Proprietor, Bunkley, Ga. treated evergions at Brunswick 7:30 p. aug4—1m he F

On and after January 1, 1889, the Atlanta City Brewing Company takes charge of their bottling department, heretofore managed by the Southern Bottling Company, Aug. Flesh, proprietor. We beg leave to inform the public that with increased facilities, we are prepared to supply the demand for the justly celebrated lager beer brewed by our company from the best Canadian malt, choice Bohemian, Bavarian and California hops, free to all for inspection at our brewery, corner Harris street and Courtland avenue.

We Solicit the Patronage of

THROUGHOU THE SOUTH

JACOBS' PHARMACY P. O, Box 357, Atlanta, Ga. **CUT PRICES ON EVERYTHING**



Totte's Pilis
Topaz Cordial
Swan's Down Powder
Beet, Iron and Wine.
Bradfield's Fémale Regulator
B B B.
Genuine Alcock's Plasters
Stuart's Gib and Buchu.
Pemberton's Wine Coca.
Stuart's Corn Remover.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Hood's Sarsaparilla.
Hop Bitters.
Bradycrotine Cashmere Bouquet Soap Lubin's Powder Warner's Safe Cure Nerve and Bone Linime

Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing ARTIFICIAL STONE PAVEMENTS For Sidewalks, Cellar, Stable and Brewery Floors

COAL TAR CONCRETE TWO and THREE-PLY READY ROOFING. WATER PROOF BUILDING PAPERS.
Chryst Alba a Sure Preventive of Moths. PORTLAND CEMENT FOR SALE. S. L. FOSTER & CO.;

Stoney, Gregory & Co

Telephone 48

Pure Drugs at Lowest Prices. Full Stock Toilet and Fancy Articles.

PIEDMONT TOOTH POWDER PIEDMONT EXTRACT!

PIEDMON' BOUQUET SOAP! Fine Imported and Key West Cigars! 'Manuel Garcia Alonzo," "El Principe de Gales."

lce Cream Soda Water 5c.



The short line from Chattanooga and Birming in to New Orleans. Direct connection is made for Texas, Mexico and California.

Only eleven hours from Chattanooga to Cincinnati, with through trains and no change.

Direct connection made in Cincinnati for the northwest, north and east, St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Canada, New York and Boston.

D. J. Mullaney, Division Passenger Agent, Chattanooga, Tenn.
J. C. Gault, General Manager, D. G. Edwards, G. P. and T. A., Cincinnati, O.

Notice of Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & LEYDEN IS THIS DAY
I dissolved, O. A. Smith haying purchased the
interest of A. Leyden, will continue the Dusiness at
the new works on Western and Atlantic railroad,
and assumes all obligations of the firm and collects
all debts due the old firm. Atlanta, August 7th,
1850.

CLOTHING.



FOR 30 DAYS

We will sell our entire stock of Summer Clothing for Men, Boys and Children

AT COST!

We are compelled to make room for our immense Winter Stock which we are having made.

LOOK AND BE CONVINCED 41 Whitehall Street.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

Real Estate

Special Offer

In order to dispose of the few remaining lots in that beautiful, tract of Capitor Avenue, just out slde the city limits, on the hill, we will offer special bargains for a few days. The lots are all level; are beautifully shaded, 50x120 ft. each, to a 10-foot alley, high and level, excellent locality. Prices from \$100 to \$200 each. Terms 1/3 cash; balance 6 and 12 months, 8 per cent interest. They are located from 200 feet to 700 feet from Capitol Avenue. A chance to put a little money where you are sure of a good

investment and profit. near W. Peachtree st. \$5,500 for W. Peachtree 5r cottage on high, level lot 87x200 ft.

Ponce De Leon av lot, 100x400 ft. to North av., high, shaded, graded, grove, choice neighbors on either side of it, car line in front, only \$4,000, on easy terms.

7 acres at Ponce De Leon springs with 600 ft. on Air-Line R. R. \$5.500.

7r Hood st. residence, new. water, gas, goods neighborhood, renting well, \$1,800.

Hood st. 6r cottage, 50x200 ft. for \$3,000. 4r Oronge st. cottage for \$1,600. Pulliam st. lot, north of Richardson st. 50x180 ft. \$1,000.

Forrest av. lot, 50x150 ft. to alley, paved walks, good neighbors, \$1,000. Decatur st, business property, vacant, at a low eprice this month.

Courtland st. löt, 50x200 ft., near Forrest av., \$2,000. \$750 for 3r Marietta st. cottage on car line near Boyd & Baxter's.

Bellwood 5 r cottage, new, large, high. shaded-lot, cheap for cash this week, lot, cheap for cash this week,

Central4 r Luckie st. cottage on corner lot,
easy terms for \$1,600.

Plum st. property renting for \$42.50, on easy
payments. only \$5,000. \$1,600 for new 6r southside cottage, one block from Whitehall st., high lot, property renting to good tenants.

Complete Capitel av. home, brick, corner lot, near new capitol, with every convenience at a low price.

at a low price.

Capitel av. lot, north of Georgia av., 50x200 ft., fronts car. line, and only 200 feet from dummy line, \$1.700.

2 acres on Capitel av, for \$9,000. This side of E. T. V. and G. R. R., and less than quarter of a mile from present city limits, choice for subdivision into city lots.

12 acres on Martin and Hill sts., for \$4,000.

12 acres on Martin and Hill sts., for \$4.000.
\$7,000 for 14 acres near Grant park—very choice for subdivision.
7 Park st., West End lots between Lee and Ashby sts., each 50x198 ft. for \$3,500.
New 5r Ashby st., West End cottage, on lot 50x270 ft, half block from Gordon st. car line, evcellent neighborhood, very easy payments. payments.

Edgewood, Decatur, Kirkwood, East Point,
Hopeville, North Atiana and other subur-

CARBOLINEUM!

ban property in great variety.

Fine rent list of choice places.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

AVENARIUS WOOD AND STONE

PRESERVER! Preserves any kind of wood, above or under ground or water. Prevents moisture from penetrating into brick and stone walls. Send for circulars, testimonials, etc., to

P. TRIPOD, Agent, 45 Decatur Street, ATLANTA,

A LARGE AND CAREFULLY SE-LECTED STOCK

Freeman & Cranksaw CURLEY PINE, BEECH

CYPRESS,
OAK,
ASH
WALNUT.
GEO. S. MAY & CO.,
141 W. Mitchell Street.

Can you see? Can you see well? Don't you need spectacles?

We can fit your eyes correctly with a pair of spectacles or eye-

Come at once and after your eyes are attended to you will see how. cheap we can sell you a good watch. Don't delay.

JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., Jewelers and Opticians,

57 Whitehall St

ELEGANT NEW COTTAGES FOR RENT.

I have 2 "perfect gem" cottages on Washington street with every modern convenience, viz.: Hot and cold water, gas, bath rooms, etc., both new, with east front, in the most desirable part of that fashionable residence street. Also:

An elegani new cottage on Harris street, 100 feet wast of Peachtree street, with all the modern improvements. Also:

A 9 room "daisy," just finished, on Courtland, near Forest avenue.

I have 8 or 10 new cottages—a fine list for September 1st—good demand. Call and see me at once. If you want to buy or sell come in and talk with me. If you rent business is needing prompt, careful attended to "jam up." I have my rent department well regulated and systematized and give especial attention to that department.

G. W. ADAIR, 5 Kimball house.

50

Bradfield & Ware, druggists, 26 Whitehall st.; Sharp Bros., druggists and apothecartes, 222 Mariegists. Awar & Co., druggists, Schuman, 18 pharmacy, 63 Whiteharmand 17 Intro-18s.; L. Vance, Napoicon, Ga.; J. H. Corn, Visage, Ga.; Leonnt Jemerson, Mountain Scene, Ga.; Roberts & Holbrook, Ball Ground, Ga.

FRENCH CAPSULES MATHEY-CAYLUS

30 YEARS has proved the great merit of remedy, by the rapid increase in favor Physicians overywhere. It is superior of ing or recent cases. Not only is it the best, apest, as ALL DRUGGISTS sell it for 75 bottle of 64 Capsules. CLIN & CO., PARIS.

GOOD MEN WANTED to handle the great "HORSE-BOOK & STOCK-DOCTOR." BO Days Time. N. D. THOMPSON PUB. CO., ST. LOUIS, july2I-dly sun wed fri wky

INDICATIONS FOR GEORGIA: Washington, August 14.—Indications for tomorrow:
Showers; slightly cooler in northern portion; stationary temperature, in southern portion southwesterly winds, becoming variable

LOCAL FORECAST: The weather today (August 15) in ATLANTA and vicinity promises to be partly cloudy, stailonary temperature,

Observer's Office, Signal Service U. S. A.

GOULD BUILDING.
ATLANTA, Ga., August 14.
All observations taken at the same moment of ctual time at each place.
Observations taken at 8 p. m.—seventy-fifth aeridiau time—at each place. Then WIND.

STATIONS. 30.04 82 74 W 10 .00 PtCtoudy LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Cotton Belt Bulletin.
Observations taken at 6 p. m.—seventy-fifth

ATLANTA DISTRICT.

M. H. PERRY,

THE ATLANTA & FLORIDA ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-

Judge Hoyt Can Be President if He Wants It, But He Says He Does Not-Other Railroad News of Interest.

The yearly stockholders' meeting of the At-anta and Florida railroad was held yesterday. The resignation of President Haas, which was tendered two months ago, was considered was tendered two months ago, was considered and accepted, and three new members of the board of directors were elected to fill existing vacancies. The board is now composed of the following gentlemen: Messrs. L. J. Hill, E. W. Marsh, J. W. Rucker, W. A. Russell, E. P. Howell, J. K. Brunner, P. L. Mynatt, H. C. Harris, L. F. Blalock, John Collier, S. B. Hoyt, R. F. Maddoy, James R. Wylis Hoyt, R. F. Maddox, James R. Wylie. Mr. P. L. Mynatt, John Collier and James

R. Wylie are the new members. The Georgia Improvement company, which virtually owns the road, held a meeting re-cently and delegated Messrs. R. F. Maddox, the interests of the company. They were instructed to vote for the three gentlemen who were elected to the board of directors.

When the election was over the stockholders assed the following resolutions: whereas, Our president, Dr. Aaron Haas, has served us faithfully while president; therefore, be it Resolved, That the thanks of our board be teudered him for the faithful discharge of his duty, and that we express regret that he insists on resigning.

and that we express regret that he insists on resigning.

President Haas, before leaving, submitted his yearly report, in which he showed that the net earnings of the road, \$14,000, was expended in improvements.

A meeting of the board of directors was called for tomorrow for the purpose of electing a new president. It was stated that the position would be offered to Judge S. B. Hoyt. This gentleman said, however, that there would not be the slightest use of doing so as nothing would induce him to accept.

After the meeting was over Mr. Haas said that he had been anxious to resign for a long time, as he had sold all his stock in the railroad company. He only retained his position because he was requested to remain until the yearly meeting, when his term of office would expire.

The road, he said, is entirely without money to either procure rolling stock, or to obtain terminal facilities in Atlanta, and unless the stockholders are willing to advance money for these nurposes, nothing can be done.

these purposes, nothing can be done.

None of the stockholders are inclined to take this means out of their difficulties.

Railroad Notes.

Mr. George W. Ely, traveling passenger agent of the Southern Pacific railroad, with head-quarters in Montgomery, passed through Atlanja yesterday.

yesterday.

Mr. E. L. Bostick, of the Queen and Crescent road, was absent from his office yesterday because of sickness.

Mr. William Reynolds took a flying trip to Griffin yesterday on business for his road,

W. A. Tuley, traveling passenger agent at Dallas, Texas, for the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Ferallroad, was in Atlanta yesterday.

Mr. C. M. Kight, assistant general passenger agent of the Essat Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, returned yesterday from Little Rock, Arkansas, where he has been stationed until recently.

Mr. T. C. Sturgis, of the East Tennessee.

Mr. T. C. Sturgis, of the East Tennesse Virginia and Georgia road, left Atlanta yesterdar He will accompany his wife, who is on the way Bute City, Montana, as far as Memphis.

PERSONAL.

MISS MYRTLE POWERS has returned home from Fort Valley, accompanied by Misses Esst and Verna James, daughters of Capitain J. B. Lomes, the well-known mult grower of that places. Misses Esst-and Verna will return home in about two was.

DR. R. O. COTTER, of Meen, was in the city yesterday on his way; New York and Philadelphia, what he will spend a month, among the eye and ar hospital. MR. WULIAM LOWNDES CALHOUN IS spending a few weeks at Tailulah fails. He will sist other dorth Georgia resorts before he returns to the

Laundry. Best work in the south. Teleph Wagon will call for and deliver packages. Best work in the south. Telephone us.

Ladies, from all the diseases from which you Ladies, from all the diseases from which you especially suffer, from all the weakness—physical and tental, which tortures you, from your nervous prestration and bodily pains, there is relief in Brow.'s from Bitters. Many ladies now living healthy, many lives, having been freed from chronic difficulties neculiar to their sex, who bear cheerful testimony to the value of this overeign remedy for mental and physical sumering; this sure cure for ner vol depression and bodily weakness known as Female Complaints.

POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE.

Ex-Senator James M. Smith, of Oglethorpe planters of the state, is at the Markham house, Colonel Smith reports splendid crops in his section and the farmers in good spirits.

President E. T. Whatley, of Hearn institute and Mercer Female seminary. Cave Spring, is in the city en route home to be ready to enters on the dis-charge of his duties when his institutes open on September 9th.

Mr. William A. Pope, of Washington, Ga., is at the Kimball

Dr. R. B. Nisbet, of Eatonton, and Rev. Mr. Goetchins of Rome, are guests of Judge James T. Nisbet, on Capitol avenue.

Colonel W. W. Finney off the Fiftieth regiment, Pickett's brigade, a highly honored and beloved citizen of the old dominion, is visiting the city on business connected with the agricultural and manufacturing interest of this section. For a "hot weather" medicine Hood's Sarsa parilla is unequalled. It neutralizes the depressing effect of the heat, by giving tone and strength to the whole system, and creating

"I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla half enough," says a mother whose son, almost blind with scrofula, was cured by this medi

The Climax cigarettes the best of all. Those who smoke cigarettes preser it to all others. 10 in a package for 10 cent.

Harpers' Bazar Patierns given away to every lady buying 25 cents' worth of goods at John M. Miller's Book and Stationery Store, 31 Marietta st. Emery's market for fresh fish. Telephone, 516. Fish Season open; go to Emery's market. 14-3

See today's programme in another column. Don't fail to attend.

Go to Chautauqua today and hear the fine lectures the three musica concerts. These are absolutely thefinest concerts of See prothe season. gramme in another column.

today's pro-See gramme in another on't fail to column. attend.

WHY THEY STRUCK.

A Committee From the Trunk Factory Strikers Tell Their Grievances. The strikers at Lieberman & Kaufmann's trunk factory sent a committee to THE CONSTITU-TION yesterday to give their reasons for refusing to

"It is true," said the spokesman, "that we receive "It is true." said the spokesman, "that we receive our pay every Saturday night, as Mr. Lieberman stated, but how much do we get? The men are making from four to eight dollars a week. They are not satisfied, and have not been so; there has never been, however, any concerted action, but there has been no end of dissatisfaction. The best men average only eight dollars a week the year round, and that is for skilled labor, too! Tuese same men used to make fifteen dollars a week. What we want is at least \$2 a |day, which we consider is due a first class workman. The secondsame men used to make fifteen dollars a week. What we want is at least \$2 a day, which we consider if due a first class workman. The second-class men should receive \$10 a week. Almost all the men on this strike are first-class workmen. We did not ask a raise on more than half the styles. In the schedule which we prepared we demanded an increase of from 10 to 25 per cent. Only on one style we demanded a reise of 35 per cent. It was a style on which a man who has been working forty years at the trade could only make \$6 a week.

"The firm has promised us for the past four years that buisness would be better, but instead, it has been growing worse for the men from month to month. They work by changing the styles every year and so add more work with ap occasional decrease of pay. Another objection we have is that the firm hires, jack-leg niggers to make boxes for almost nothing. The result is that they are in such shape that the trunk makers have to pass hours in getting them into shape, and of course lose that time. The proprietors require a good jolo of ns.

"We do not think we are unreasonable, and there is certainly no malace in what we have done. They talk about the men going back to twork. It is true some small boys, who have only been a few months in the business, have gone back, but no first class workmen have gone back, and none of them will go. They can't get any one to take our place. This is the busy season, and all the trunk factories are working day and night, so we know they can't get other hands. We think we are asking nothing unreasonable, and any sensible man will agree with us."

IT BENEFITS ALL INVESTORS.

The Intertate Building and Loan Association of Columbus.

The Intertate Building and Loan Association of Columbus.

The Eufaula Times has the following to say about a live Columbus institution:

The above institution of Columbus, Ga., is one of great convenience to those having surplus money to invest or to those whose business occasionally requires them to borrow money. Parties that have been members ninety days and have paid admission fee and first and second installments, are entitled to borrow. The association loans at 6 percent interest, and requires no bidding. The following from Mr. John W. Chastain, our well known and popular townsmau, explains the method of operations of the company, and gives an insight to its promptness and liberality:

EUFALLA, tla., August 3, 1889.—Mr. J. E. Mann, Agent interstate Building and Loan Association:

Dear Sir.—I hereby acknowledge receipt of \$700, a loan from your association. While the by-laws of your association require that a member must carry his stock for ninety days before he is eligible to a loan your company have permitted me to pay my three months' dues in advance; and although I have been a member for only a week, the arrangements have been made and I have my money. This contrasts so greatly with the vexatious delays experienced by the members of some other building and loan association in cetting loans that I cannot too strongly express my indorsement of the "Interstate." I appreciate this kindness, and cheerfully commend your association for: promptness and liberality. To any one witsing toi borrow or invest money I would urge them by all means to join the Interstate Building and Loan association, of Columbus, Ga. It is a southern enterprise, and sofficered by honest gentlemen and men of fine business ability. Again I thank, you for your promptness and fairness to me. Respectfully yours.

I wk

A number of our drugists are selling Alexander's Choiera Morbus Care and Choiera Infantum Cure for all summer complaints in children and adults, on a positive guarantee to cure or return the money. No stronger indersement could be given. Costing us nothing if it fails to cure. Also Alexander's Pile Ointment on same guarantee.

Thousands are praising Alexander's Tonic Pilis. These medicines are soid by
C. O. Tyner, Stoney, Gregory Co. A. J. Haltiwanger, Sharp Bros., Connaily & Christian, D. S. Goldsmith & Co., M. B. Avara & Co., J. C. Huss binith & Hightower, L. R. Bratton, Hutchison & Bro. At wholesale by Lamar Drug Co.

TYPE WRITING

And Stenographic Business-All Kinds of Work Promptly Execued. Messrs. Crankshaw & Johnson, who are expert stenographers and type writers, have opened an office at 2½ Marietta street. They will do all kinds of stenographer's work, type will do all thins of the correspondence a specialty. If you need anything in this line give them a call.

Telephone 151.

1 y

See today's procolumn. Don't fail to attend.

Sarsh Bernhardt Is coming to America, and great will be the enthusiasm aroused amongst her admirers.

But we have our own bright star, Mary An derson, who will continue to bear off the palm in the dramatic, as does "LUCY HINTON" in the great tobacco world. Dr. FRANK K JENNKINS,

Specialist,
Late of University Pennsylvania and Philadelphia and Washington, D. C. hospitals. Diseases of
throat, nose, car, chest and stomach, catarrhal
affections, acute and chronic. Office 9-9½ Peachtree at Abanta 42 tree st. Atlanta, Ga. Hours 9 a. m. to 5:30 p.m.

New Fashlons-Harpers' Bazar Patterns Given Away.

Every lady purchasing 25 cents' worth of goods at John M. Millers' book and stationery store, 31 Marietta street, will be presented with one of Harpers' Bazar Patterns. Come early and make your own selection. John M. Miller, 31 Marietta st.

WHOLESALE DEPOT

For New Orleans Custom House Cigars at Arnold, Carlton & McCord's. This cigar comes to us with the very highest tes-timonials of the largest firms of the United S ates as the finest five cent cigar known and equal to any ten cent goods in the market. aug13—d1w

We Regard Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup as invaluable for the purposes for which it is designed, and would have it if its price were double what it now is. Twenty-five cents a

"Elixir Babek," MALARIAL diseases, at druggists, 50 cents a bottle.

W. C. T. U.:

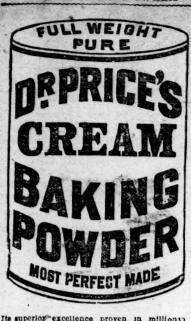
The South Side union will meet as usual in the stewards' room of Trinity church today (Thursday) at 4 p. m.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate Relieves the Feeling of Lassttude so common in midsummer, and imparts vitality.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

and acquaintances of Cap-d family and Mrs. Ada F. quested to attend the fu-letia E. Smith from First and Guy Smith, are n nerel of Mrs. Corne Methodist church, Th day morning 15th inst., ang gentlemen are re-ceivers and will meet at 7 roms at 9 o'clock a. C. Payne, G. W. L. 2. W. Hunnicutt, B. B. 10 o'clock. The quested to act as Patterson's under

PRICES BAKIN POWKER



Its superior excellence proven in millionshomes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorse by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Frice's is the only Baking Fowder that does not contain Ammonia' Lime or Alum. Sord only in Cans.

FRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,

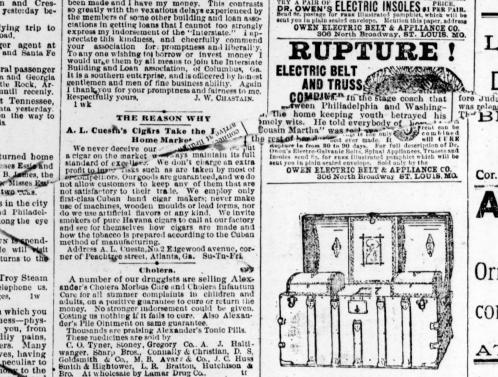
NEW YORK.

CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS

LOSS of Nerve Force (Neurasthenia) Debil-ity and Decay. Their Cause and Cure. Book sent sended on application. Cavendish Laboratory, 16 M irray street, New York.

DR. OWEN'S AND SUSPENSORY.





\$6.00 Leather Trunk, 36 inches. For \$5 a linen lined 36 inch new style trunk.

Trunks cheaper than any other factory in the city. Call and see

gramme in another ABE FOOT & BRO. 34 Whitehall St **HUTCHISON & BRO**

PHARMACISTS.,

14 Whitehall Street,

Keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of every kind of goods found in a retail drug store. A full line of hair brushes, cloth brushes, nail brushes, tooth brushes, combs, soaps, extracts and other ar-ticles too numerous to mention. We fivite a care-ful inspection of our stock before tuying. In the patent medicine line we give a few sample prices: S. S. S., large size

Allcock's Porous Plasters, genuine..... Delectalave
Crown Tooth Wash
Hop Bitters
Brown's Iron Bitters. Harter's Iron Tonic Lubin's Extracts
Lemon Elixir.
Warner's Safe Cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla. a corresponding benefit. We deliver goods withit the city. Remember the place.
HUTCHISON & BRO., No. 14 Whitehall Street

The finest handkerchlef extract on the market is June Roses 75 cents a bottle. Sold by HUTCHISON & BRO., nrm No. 14 Whitehall Street

SHINGLES! SHINGLES W. C. HUDSON & CO. We have the finest Shingles in Atlanta. MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE AND retail dealers in long leaf yellow pine lumber, laths. flooring and ceiling, best in quality. Write for estimate. Mills on E. T. Va. and Ga. R. Capacity 50,000 ft. per day. Cffice and yard, 49 W. Milchell. Telephone 1070. Atlanta, Ga.

TENTS, AWNINGS.

A. ERGENZINGER,

12 East Husnter, Uptairs, Atlanta PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING ONE BRICK HOSpital—Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga., Augusta, 7, 1889.—Sealed proposals in triplicate, will be received until 1 o'clock, p. m., Saturday. September 7, 1889, at this arsenal, when they will be publicly opened, for building one brick hosp. all in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at said arsenal. Blank forms and specifications supplied on application. The government reserves the right to reject any or all bids or parts of bids. Proposals must be marked "Proposals for Building One Brick Hospital," and addressed to J. W. Relly, Major Ordnance Department U. S. A., Commanding.

THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN Mill Supplies, Machinery and Tools, WROUGHT IRON PIPE, Fitting and Brass Goods. Gin Belts any width and length made to order on short

Atlanta, - - Georgia

JOSEPH S. COOK & CO.,

ACHINER

Write or telephone us for bottom prices on Boilers, Engines. Exhaust Heaters, Steam Pumps. Inject rs, Gas Engines, Passenger or Freight Elevators, Iron Tanks, Wood or Iron Working Machinery, Plan nives, Moulding Blanks. Pulleys, Shafting, etc. Sp un b & k

CEMENT, LIME, ETC.

E E

BEST GOODS AT CHEAPEST PRICES LONG LEAF YELLOW PINE. LUMBER, SHINGLES, Laths. Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Ftc. AND WINDOW FRAMES

Judge haran this morning. A har F L S, geleased on \$2,000 bail for a har BALL S, BALL IS, Interior and Exterior Finish. New designs in all classes Turned and Scroll Work. FULTON LUMBER AND MANUFACTURING CO.,

Atlanta Machine Works,

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,

Ornamental and Structural Iron Work, COLUMNS, STAIRWAYS, BUILDERS' IRON, &c., &c. TELEPHONE 56.

ATLANTA, - - - - GEORGIA

EISEMAN BROS

Our stock has been materially reduced by

OUR SUCCESSFUL

But we have in consequence some broken lots which we are determined to clear out.

GOING AT \$9.90.

A lot of suits that were \$12.50, \$13.50, \$14 and \$15, some even as high as 16.50.

GOING AT \$2.95.

A lot of child's suits, pleated coats and knee pants; ages from 4 to 14, that were \$3.50, \$3.75, \$4 and \$5.

GOING AT \$2.05.

A lot of child's sailor suits that were \$2.75, \$3, \$3.50 and \$4. BARGAINS IN UNDERWEAR AND HATS.

ONE PRICE OUTFITTERS. 17 AND 19 WHITEHALL STREET